

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

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VOL. I

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1915

No. 47

Iodine Syndicate Raises Price

Potash Scarcity Causes Anxiety

"Phenol Famine" Continues

Salts of Heavy Metals Firm

Medicinal Oil New Industry

Price Maintenance Upheld

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ALUM	GLYCERIN
ANTIMONY, NEEDLE	IODIDES
BELLADONNA	IODINE, RESUBLIMED
LEAVES	IODOFORM
ROOT	LIME OIL
CALAMUS ROOT	RHATANY ROOT
CAUSTIC SODA	SACCHARIN
CHLOROFORM	VALERIAN ROOT, BELGIAN
CODLIVER OIL	VANILLA BEANS
GLUCOSE	WAX, JAPAN

DECLINED

BALSAM PERU
CANTHARIDES
CASSIA FISTULA
COCOA BUTTER
ICELAND MOSS
OPIUM
DRUGGISTS' QUALITY GUM
SPEARMINT OIL
WORMSEED OIL, BALTIMORE

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WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1915

SCARCITY OF POTASH SALTS

Of the various chemicals that have been affected by the European war, none has received more attention, perhaps, than the salts and compounds of potassium. Curiously enough, this element is found quite abundantly in nature and is present in all soils, yet despite its wide distribution, no source of commercial production of the "raw material" from which the potash salts needed in the industries has been discovered that can compete with the Stassfurt deposits of Germany. When potash and its compounds were placed on the embargo list and exportation from that country prohibited, the manufacturing world began to sit up and take notice. Geologist with hammer in hand began to bore deeper into the bowels of the earth in the quest for workable deposits of the rocks producing this element, while the chemist has been not far behind, applying his tests as though he would force Nature to reveal her innermost secrets. So far, the work accomplished in this direction has yielded results which, at best, are only problematical, and pharmacists, particularly, are asking themselves how will the scarcity of these salts affect their future?

Part of the answer to the question is already furnished in the story told on another page of this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, and is emphasized by the prevailing high prices for all potassium compounds. In some of the technical industries modifications of former working processes will no doubt be effected that will permit the substitution of sodium salts where potassium salts have been heretofore used but for purely medicinal purposes, it is doubtful if any substitution can be made that will completely replace the useful time-tried potassium salts in the mind of the aver-

age practitioner of medicine. These he will and doubtless must have, and it is safe to say there will never come a time when such salts for this purpose will not be available. The technical industries may suffer, but with unlimited quantities of "raw material" in sight the pharmaceutical interests will probably always be able to adjust themselves to the higher cost of producing potassium salts from domestic sources of supply.

"POOL" IN CODLIVER OIL

Conditions underlying the market for codliver oil are, according to the London correspondent of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, favorable for the operations of the convention of Norway refiners formed early in July for the purpose of controlling the price of this important medicinal product.

During the last year or two the consumption of all edible animal and vegetable fats and oils amenable to being utilized in the manufacture of butter substitutes has increased by leaps and bounds, especially in Germany, and latterly fish oils also have been found capable of being refined by modern processes to a perfectly tasteless and edible condition. This has had the effect of withdrawing supplies required by other industries, notably soap making, and the resulting scarcity is making itself felt in market values generally.

It will be found that a larger proportion than usual of last year's codliver oil production was disposed of in an unrefined state, and as the lower grade oils pay the Norwegians better than the steam refined non-freezing quality for medicinal purposes, the makers are growing yearly less dependent upon the drug trade and therefore better able to enforce their pretensions as regards price.

SHORTAGE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS GENERAL

This paper has published from time to time various accounts which tend to show that a general shortage of botanical drugs obtains throughout the civilized world. Now comes the Minister of the Interior of Germany who, according to the *Munchener med. Wochenschrift*, has appealed to the apothecaries of that country to stimulate the collecting and drying of medicinal plants and parts of plants in their districts. They can then prepare them for medicinal use, each in his own laboratory, or by exchanging them with others. He explains that large amounts of the plant drugs used in making medicines have always been imported from other countries for this purpose. The war has rendered it very difficult to import them now or has shut off the supply completely.

A list of plants useful for the purpose is given, including the flowers of arnica, chamomile, linden, elder and mallow, and the leaves of digitalis, walnut, belladonna, coltsfoot, henbane, stramonium, the buckbean, and various herbs and berries. The minister states that children can be taught to collect the plants, and also the elderly and otherwise incapacitated, so that there need be no difficulty in gathering an adequate supply.

Potash Scarcity Causes Drug Trade Much Anxiety

Surplus Stocks Available in the United States When the War Broke Out Are Now Nearly Exhausted—Little Effort to Develop Domestic Production

Great anxiety is manifested in the drug trade over the increasing scarcity of potassium salts. With supplies from Germany cut off for several months past, the large stocks on hand in this country when the war broke out a year ago have nearly all gone into consumption and there is little hope of any replenishment until the struggle in Europe comes to an end. The United States Government has spent many thousands of dollars in the last five years searching for potash deposits, and it has been established that the inexhaustible quantities of feldspar to be found in California, Pennsylvania and several other states afford plenty of raw material from which they can be produced. No serious effort has been made to develop these domestic sources of supply.

The reason for this is that Germany with its great natural deposits can in normal times supply potassium salts at prices so much less than it would cost to extract them from feldspar in this country that there has been no inducement for capital to engage in the latter undertaking. The present high prices being paid for the various potassium compounds employed in the industrial processes and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals would, no doubt, stimulate some production here if it were not for the fear that any investment in that direction would be rendered worthless the moment the war is ended and Germany resumes its shipments.

Potash Contraband of War

Although potash was contraband, being used in making explosives, the German Government early in the war permitted some exportations to the United States on the guarantee that the salts would be used only for fertilizing and industrial purposes, and an arrangement was made with Great Britain to permit a few shiploads to come through.

But on learning that large quantities of potash were being used by American manufacturers in making munitions for the Allies, the German Government some time ago adopted rigid measures to stop any possible over-sea exportations with the result that only small quantities of potash have been coming into the country during the last three months from any source and stocks in all positions are now nearly exhausted.

Comparative Figures on Importations

The following table shows the quantity of the imports of potash salts into the United States during the month of June and the six months ending June, 1914, and 1915. The items are so grouped as to show the potash salts used chiefly as fertilizers and other potash salts. The ton given is the long ton of 2,240 pounds.

Articles	June—		Six mos. end. June—	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Fertilizer salts:	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Kainit	17,891	2,860	257,253	6,646
Manure salts	33,151	.....	114,820	12,456
Sulphate of potash	16,473	1,095	37,786	9,901
Muriate of potash	3,000	320	108,759	56,455
Other potash salts:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Carbonate of potash	1,385,750	588	11,252,825	8,396,622
Hydrate of potash	740,930	7,000	4,203,568	2,023,942
Nitrate of potash	479,881	.....	1,558,926	6,855
Cyanide of potash	22,400	.....	298,377	828,527
Other potash salts	540,295	11,275	3,244,686	2,075,535

It is estimated that the annual consumption of pure potash salts for agricultural purposes in this country is about 250,000 tons a year, and about 50,000 tons more are used in the

industries, such as the manufacture of glass, fireworks, etc. The salts imported from Germany are not pure, and importations given herewith in long tons, are in excess of the pure salts actually used.

Germans Short on Nitrates

But while the rest of the world has been denied access to Germany's great potash deposits, the Germans are having their own troubles to obtain sufficient quantities of nitrates, being unable to get supplies from Chile, in which country nature's wonderful storehouse of sodium nitrate is located. Since the first of the year there have been no direct shipments of Chilean nitrate either to Germany or Belgium and for the nine months ended March 31 last shipments to Germany amounted only to 742,778 Spanish quintals, of 101.4 pounds each, compared with 10,626,647 quintals for the corresponding period in 1913-1914, while shipments to Belgium for the same time were only 272,385 quintals, compared with 2,192,867 quintals for the corresponding period the previous year. It is quite possible that Germany may have secured a portion of the 700,000 quintals shipped to Denmark during the nine months in question, such importations being quite out of the ordinary for that country.

But the Germans are losing no time in developing the production of artificial substances containing nitrogen, both cyanamid and sulphate of ammonia, and, according to United States Consul, Thomas W. Voetter, Antofagasta, Chile, it is feared that if the proposed monopoly of the entire nitrate industry in Germany, with Government encouragement and aid to the producers of the artificial nitrogenous substitutes for nitrates, be carried into effect the German market may be permanently lost to Chile.

Exportations of Chilean nitrate to the United States from July 1, 1914, to March 31, this year amounted to approximately 7,700,000 quintals, or about the normal volume, and total stocks in this country on March 31, last, both ashore and afloat were 2,537,800 quintals, compared with 3,476,000 quintals on March 31, 1914. This difference in stocks reflects the increased consumption of nitric acid in connection with the manufacture of munitions and explosives.

SPECULATORS HIT BY CITRIC ACID'S DROP

Heavy Deliveries by Manufacturers on Season's Contracts Tend to Depress the Market

"We must take some of the bitter with the sweet," is the attitude of speculators who have made big profits in the drug market within the past year but now stand to lose money on purchases of citric acid made in expectation of a rise. The price for a time did go up, according to schedule, sales being made as high as 90c. to \$1.00 a pound for goods in second hands, then the market encountered a snag in the form of heavy importations of goods bought in France and England, purchases which, by the way, are said to have been made largely with speculative intent, and new holders who failed to unload on the rise find that they cannot get much better than 55c. for their stocks, the quotation at which the large manufacturers filled the bulk of their contracts for the season.

Heavy deliveries on these contracts are now being made, one large concern having shipped 80,000 pounds of citric acid from its Philadelphia factories within the past week. Another big house has delivered fully that much if not more and within another week or ten days expects to be caught up with all its contracts.

These deliveries have provided for the bulk of the season's domestic requirements and the demand has become dull. A protracted spell of hot weather that would stimulate consumption might result in a revival of activity later on and herein lies the chief hope of those who bought at higher prices than now prevailing have of getting out without a loss.

A visit to the "poison garden" of the University of Minnesota campus, Minneapolis, will be a feature of the N. A. R. D. convention, August 30 to September 4. The garden is, of course, maintained by the department of pharmacy at the university.

Manufacturer Has Legal Right To Fix Prices

Judge Hough's Decision Appears to Cover This Debated Point on Trade-Marked Articles Which Are Not Staple Articles of Commerce

In the suit of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. against the Cream of Wheat Co., Judge Hough of the United States District Court, New York, has virtually decided that the manufacturer of a trade-marked article can legally refuse to sell to price-cutters.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. sought an injunction, which the court refused to grant.

Practically parallel cases have been instituted by James O'Donnell, the Washington, D. C., cut-rate druggist against the Beech-Nut Packing Co. and by Frey & Son, Inc., of Baltimore, Md., against the Cudahy Packing Co. and the Welch Grape Juice Co. The present decision by Judge Hough will undoubtedly have an important bearing upon the outcome of those suits.

In all of the cases mentioned the contention has been made by the complainants that the manufacturers, by refusing to sell further supplies of their goods to distributors who cut the selling price, are attempting to build up a monopoly in violation of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws. These contentions are denied in the opinion rendered by Judge Hough in the Cream of Wheat case.

The court holds that the defendant has "a perfectly lawful monopoly" in the name Cream of Wheat. "By the law of trade-mark and unfair competition," says the court, "no one but defendant can sell under the name chosen by defendant, what anyone can make and sell under another non-infringing label."

Principles Involved Familiar to Drug Trade

The principles in this case are those with which every manufacturer of proprietary articles and all retail druggists are very familiar. The Cream of Wheat Co. sells its product to wholesalers at \$4.10 for a case of 36 packages. In carload lots the price is \$3.95 a case. The wholesaler is "requested" to sell to the retailer at \$4.50 a case, a figure which enables the ordinary groceryman to get a moderate profit on selling at 14 cents the package. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., however, undertook to retail these packages at 12 cents each, a proceeding to which the manufacturer made objection by refusing to sell them any more goods. The tea company deemed this a monopolistic action and began suit for an injunction.

The tea company maintained that the defendant has a monopoly in Cream of Wheat, and that through such monopoly it fixes the selling price, therefore competition is prevented, and this, it was contended, is in restraint of trade.

Judge Hough declared that while the Cream of Wheat Co. has a monopoly, it is a perfectly lawful monopoly inasmuch as any other manufacturer may make the same article from "middlings," and call it by some other name.

The language of the court is interesting, inasmuch as the name of nearly any proprietary article could be substituted for that of Cream of Wheat. He says: "Cream of Wheat is not a necessity; it is not even a staple article of commerce. If it be a commodity at all, the commodity and the name are synonymous. Its continued existence depends upon defendant's ability to control the marketing of its own product. The doing of what plaintiff wishes would take from every groceryman near an 'Economy Store' (the name under which Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.'s stores operate) the last incentive to buy any Cream of Wheat and collectively such grocery keepers are more important to the public and the defendant than is the plaintiff. If injunction were granted, defendant and many retailers would be injured, and the microscopic benefit to a small portion of the public would last only until plaintiff was relieved of the competition of the fourteen-cent grocery stores—when it, too, would charge what the business would normally and naturally bear. In short, it is the plaintiff, and not defendant that pursues methods whose hardship and injustice have been judicially commented upon."

Price Protection Works Well in Great Britain

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers Are in an Association Which Fixes the Charges for Proprietary Articles—Practice of Cutting No Longer Disturbing Factor

Price protection is as much a problem in England as it is in the United States. Here manufacturers, jobbers and the retail trade hope to solve the problem by national legislation, such as is proposed in the Stevens bill, which will come before Congress again at its next session. In England the Proprietary Articles Trade Association is endeavoring to bring about a similar result through trade agreements, which probably would not be permitted in this country under the Sherman anti-trust law.

That the question is not a recent one is indicated by the following statement in the Chemist and Druggist of London:

"Twenty years ago, when the Proprietary Articles Trade Association had not been formed, manufacturers in this country and in the United States were thinking a great deal about the necessity of doing something for distributors of their products in order to insure to them a reasonable margin of profit. Department stores and 'cutters' were using the products as a means of attracting customers by representing that the low prices at which they sold these proprietary articles were a fair index to the ratio of profit made upon other goods sold by the 'cutters.' Other dealers in the articles, who did not use them as decoys, could not sell them at cost, below it, or even at a very small margin of profit, as the cutters were doing, and the proprietaries began to lose favor with distributors."

English Practice Illegal in U. S.

English manufacturers recognized that this system of price cutting would be bad for them in the long run and they started price-protection systems of their own, which were similar to the fixed-price policy which American manufacturers also adopted in one form and another, and which the Supreme Court ruled against in several well known cases.

The association in England is made up of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The manufacturers each pay five guineas (\$25.60), while wholesalers and retailers pay one guinea and five shillings each (\$6.40). The work of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has proved very satisfactory, according to the Chemist and Druggist, and price cutting in England is now so infrequent as not to be a disturbing factor in the trade situation.

Under the system, as it is worked out in England, the manufacturer fixes the price at which he wishes his products to be sold and the wholesalers and retailers adhere rigidly to this schedule.

ISSUES A WARNING TO DRUGGISTS

Collector of Internal Revenue Lederer, at Philadelphia, has warned druggists of that city to make sure that the prescriptions coming under the Harrison law are prescribed in good faith by qualified physicians. Collector Lederer's notice to the drug trade is in the form of a letter and states that it has recently come to his attention that many physicians of the city are writing prescriptions for habitual users of drugs in quantities which make it appear the drugs are not prescribed in good faith. Pharmacists having reason to suspect that prescriptions coming to them have not been written in good faith should refuse to fill them.

INCORPORATED FOR \$1,000,000

Noyes Brothers & Cutler, drug jobbers, St. Paul, Minn., were recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. This firm has been conducted as a partnership for 44 years. The officers are Charles P. Noyes, William W. Cutler, W. G. Noyes, E. H. Cutler and C. R. Noyes. Charles P. Noyes is president. The firm will not alter its policy.

Crude Iodine Advanced In the London Market

Quinine is also Quoted at Higher Figure—Citric Acid Firm and Tartaric Acid Unchanged—Cheaper Offers of Camphor

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, July 31—Preceding Monday next, which is a bank holiday, iodine to-day advanced from 9d to 10½d. Quinine is higher at 1s 5½d per ounce. Chinese cantharides is held at 5s 6d per pound.

Citric acid remains firm at 3s 4½d per pound, while tartaric acid is unchanged at 2s 3d per pound. Ipecac, Rio, is obtainable at 14s 6d, and Cartagena at 12s. Linseed oil is lower, pipes being quoted at £25 10s.

Codliver oil is slow, with quotations ranging from 350s to 400s per barrel. Quicksilver is firm at £18 5s per flask. Camphor in slabs is offered at 1s 5½d c.i.f. for August shipment.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.)

LONDON, July 20.—The fifty-second annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held on July 14 at the lecture hall of the Pharmaceutical Society, the parent institution, at Bloomsbury Square, London, under the presidency of Major E. Saville Peck. At last year's Conference in Chester it was decided to accept the hospitality of the chemists of Scarborough, the popular and peaceful health resort of the northern counties. The bombardment of the Queen of Watering Places by the German fleet in December last induced the Council reluctantly to alter those arrangements in favor of a purely business session in London and the abandonment this year of the many social features which in the past have conducted so much to make these conferences popular and successful. In the drab setting of the event thus imposed by the war it was fitting that its president should turn out to be a soldier and thus demonstrate the fact that the call to arms has nowhere been more enthusiastically answered than by our pharmacists who have voluntarily sacrificed their civil vocations to serve their King and Country.

The Pharmaceutical rolls of honor are still incomplete, but it has been estimated by the editors of two of our leading drug journals that about 5,000 men connected with the British pharmacy and the drug trade at home and abroad are with the forces and of that number fully 2,000 are connected with retail pharmacy at home and these figures would have been immensely increased had suitable opportunities been given to pharmacists to serve in those capacities analogous to those of the medical profession for which their special training fits them.

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Necessary

It was too early at this stage to follow the various problems connected with the supply and distribution of drugs and chemicals during war time, but there were two salient points brought out at the meeting: first, the necessity for an increased cultivation of medicinal plants within the Empire, and secondly, the necessity for a closer co-operation in research between chemists and physiologists for the production of new synthetic compounds or those already in use.

A movement has been set on foot to induce the War Office

to organize a special department or corps for trained pharmacists to be employed in the collection and distribution of drugs to the various units in the base and field hospitals. Our army at first was small and probably did not call for a special department, but now that the British forces, as Lord Kitchener asserted last week, have already reached a figure which only a short while ago would have been considered "utterly unthinkable," the case is certainly different.

While a major diploma may not of itself, as in the medical profession, entitle a pharmacist to the entree into commission rank it is generally felt that the body of pharmacists could have provided the authorities, had they been disposed to recognize their claims, with valuable material from which to draw candidates for officers in the Royal Army Service Corps where they could have rendered more effective service than becoming corporals and sergeants in the regular army.

An invitation for the Conference to meet next year at Liverpool having been cordially accepted and various scientific papers down for discussion having, under the altered circumstances, been taken as read, to be subsequently published in the volume of Transactions, the Conference was terminated.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.)

LONDON, July 20.—Our drug and chemical markets have been fairly active again this week and with few exceptions values are sustained. Supplies of caustic potash are becoming scarce and it is now difficult to obtain more than a few drums in quarters where only a few weeks ago several tons at a time were procurable. Chlorate and yellow prussiate of potash are likewise moving in non-restricted limits and prices have further advanced. Acetic acid is also a strong market with upward tendency. Codliver oil has been more fully offered and a few shillings have been knocked off the high price of the Syndicate recently cabled you. One of the leading refiners explains the sudden bulge as the result of actual sales of 30,000 barrels for July-August shipment. Quinine is still tending higher and the demand keeps up for salicylic acid, acetyl salicylic acid and soda salicylate, each advance in price being freely paid in anticipation of growing scarcity. On the other hand there is a distinctly easier feeling for sulphate of copper, formaldehyde, the British production of which is increasing, jalap, mastic, castor oil and cloves, owing to the arrival of more ample supplies.

ACETIC ACID—Glacial 90/100% is £85; 80%, £65 per ton.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—33 to 34s 6d, according to quantity and seller.

BROMIDES—Domestic makers are now only supplying the semi-wholesale and retail trade, declining the larger orders for export.

CAMPHOR—The official exports from Japan from January to April inclusive are as under.

CITRIC ACID—Is selling at 3s 5½d per lb. on spot.

CODLIVER OIL—From 330s to 350s per barrel c.i.f.

CREAM OF TARTAR—200s per cwt.

IPECACUANHA—Cartagena is offering at 11s 9d and Matto Grosso at 14s 9d.

OIL OF LEMON—Spot is 5s 3d to 5s 9d with a rather firmer feeling to arrive at 5s 6d c.i.f.

MERCURIALS—The new price schedule by our makers has just appeared. The following being on the basis of cwt. quantities assorted: corrosive sublimate, 5s 7½d lb.; calomel, 6s 1½d; nit. oxyd. and praeip., all 6s 4½d.

QUICKSILVER—The recent arrival from Italy has made no impression on the market which remains firm at £18 10s.

SALICYLIC ACID—Powdered is quoted at 15s 6d per lb. and salicylate of soda at 16s 6d per lb.

QUININE SULPHATE—Foreign is now 1s 5d per oz.

TARTARIC ACID—Foreign is now 1s 5d per lb.

TARTAR EMETIC—2s 6d per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—1s 5d lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC—82% 190s; 88/90% 195s to 200s per cwt.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—285s to 300s per cwt.

VANILLIN—30s per lb.

New York Markets

Iodine and Chloroform Are Higher—Codliver Oil Still Very Firm—Trade in Heavy Chemicals Active

Crude iodine having been advanced about 50c. per pound by the foreign syndicate controlling the Chilian output, domestic manufacturers on Tuesday announced a corresponding upward revision in prices for all iodine preparations. An advance of 5c. in the price of chloroform has also been announced owing to the scarcity and high price of acetone. There is an active export demand for this anesthetic as well as for iodoform and various iodide salts.

Under the new schedule resublimed iodine is quoted at \$4.30 per pound, iodoform at \$4.65 and various iodides as follows: ammonium, \$4.20; barium, \$5.25; bismuth, \$4.80; calcium, \$4.10; iron, \$4.05; lead, \$2.95; magnesium, \$4.85; mercury, green, \$3.25; potassium, \$3.75; sodium, \$3.95; strontium, \$3.55; sulphur, \$4.10; thymol, \$9.15 and zinc, \$4.00 per pound. Chloroform is now quoted at 35c. per pound.

Codliver oil is firmer. Sales of the Norwegian grade were made at \$80 a barrel on Monday and some of the leading holders are now asking \$5 above that price. Prices for opium have been shaded 10c. per pound for druggists' quality, given by the majority of dealers in the hope of stimulating a freer turnover of stocks.

Sharp Advance in Belladonna

A sharp upturn in quotations for belladonna, both leaves and root, has taken place, following the absorption of numerous small lots recently offered at comparatively cheap prices. Rhatany, Belgian valerian root and Russian musk root are all higher on scarcity of offerings.

Trade in heavy chemicals used for technical purposes continues active, especially in all those articles which are used in connection with the manufacture of explosives. Prices for various grades and descriptions of alum and caustic soda have been revised upward and bichromate of soda is firmer.

Codliver Oil Sells at \$83 f. o. b. Norway

The domestic market for codliver oil is closer in line with the Norwegian markets. A cable received on Monday by the New York agent for a leading firm of Norway refiners stated that the last sale of new Lofoten oil had been made at \$83 a barrel f. o. b. Aalesund, for prompt shipment, lower bids having been refused. The price of \$85 now being asked by some of the large local holders is therefore about on a parity with that abroad. Actual sales were made on Monday at \$80 a barrel by one large concern which immediately withdrew further offerings at that figure.

Newfoundland oil in the meantime has been marked up sharply, being quoted around \$65 a barrel. At this figure dealers say that the Newfoundland refiners should find it more profitable to produce the medicinal oil instead of the heavier and less expensive cod oils, used largely for dressing leather, even as they did in 1903 when the price of Norwegian oil soared to extremely high prices on account of the fishing season being a failure that year. Indications are, however, that English dealers being more alert than usual have already contracted for large quantities of Newfoundland oils for August-September shipment, with the result that American firms are having difficulty in locating supplies, as the lack of refining facilities necessarily restricts the output of Newfoundland medicinal oil.

Opium Trade in Doldrums

Imports of opium have been continued in excess of the restricted demands of the domestic trade and even with a moderate business doing on export account, stocks are piling up in a way to make holders feel rather uncomfortable. For this reason dealers generally have lowered the price of druggists' quality gum to \$6.90 in cases and \$6.95 in jobbing lots. For the powdered description they are asking \$8.05 to \$8.15, and for the granulated, \$8.15 to \$8.25. One large importing concern it is understood, is still asking as high as \$7.25 for druggists' quality and \$8.25 and \$8.35 respectively for powdered and granular.

Morphine—Manufacturers have not named any change in their prices for this derivative, though the market continues extremely dull, with not enough inquiry on export ac-

count to offset the curtailment of domestic demand as the result of restrictive laws regulating the sale of narcotics.

Codeine—The market for this product is in the same state of depression as that for morphine. Prices remain unchanged on the bulk basis of \$6.45 per ounce for the a'kaloid, muriate and nitrate forms.

Quinine—While the domestic demand for these salts is not more active than usual at this season of the year, the market is holding very firm in the absence of customary offerings by foreign manufacturers. Many buyers who have heretofore depended largely on foreign made salts are now turning to the domestic brands and makers of the latter are putting forth every effort to supply legitimate trade requirements. In order to do this they are closely adhering to the policy of restricting sales, to prevent the accumulation of stocks in second hands for export or speculative purposes. They are still selling their output on the bulk basis of 30c. in 100-ounce tins which is about on a parity with prices abroad.

Acetanilid—Manufacturers are offering limited quantities to their regular customers at 75c. a pound, but for stocks in second hands as high as 90c. to \$1.00 is asked. Even at these prices only meagre quantities are obtainable. The scarcity of aniline oil is keeping down the output.

Acetone—The domestic output has been curtailed by the increased cost of acetate of lime, which is in heavy export demand. Manufacturers are now asking a minimum of 27c. for acetone.

Alcohol—Although no advance in prices has taken place, a stronger feeling prevails in this market owing to the announcement that the Distillers Securities Company, which controls some of the largest distilleries in the country, has closed a contract for about 5,000,000 gallons of alcohol to be used in connection with the manufacture of explosives. The same concern is also understood to be figuring on a contract with foreign governments for the delivery of 2,000,000 gallons per month during the next twelve months.

Antimony—The fine needle grade is firmer, being quoted at 25c. to 26c.. Larger offerings from China are expected eventually to relieve the existing shortage of this metal, but spot offerings meantime are limited.

Cantharides—Orders for considerable quantities of these goods have been placed in Russia, but there is little certainty as to when they will arrive. Dealers, however, have been inclined to shade prices for spot holdings in the expectation that stocks will be increased before long. Whole Russian flies are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.05, and the powdered at \$4.10 to \$4.25. The Chinese goods are steady, with a good demand for the powdered at \$1.50.

Cassia Fistula—Demand being light of late, offerings have increased somewhat and holders have lowered their prices about 2c. to 8c. to 8½c.

Cocoa Butter—Lower prices are being quoted for bulk goods, but the best brands of domestic wrapped fingers are firmly held at 32c. to 34c.

Gelatin—Extremely high prices are asked for the small quantities offered.

Glucose—Leading producers have advanced prices 10c. in sympathy with the high prices for corn.

Glycerin—A general stiffening of all forms of glycerin followed reported large sales of the dynamite grade last week. Sales amounting to more than 100 car loads, or about 3,300,000 pounds were reported by leading dealers at a basis of 21½c. a pound. It is reported that some sales by western firms were made as low as 21c. Most of this is supposed to be for the foreign markets.

An immediate rise of one-half to one cent a pound took place and a further rise of about half a cent was reported early this week. The C. P. in drums is now quoted at 22½c. to 23c., and in cans at 23½c. to 24c. Dynamite in drums holds strong at 22c. to 23c. Even at this price a great scarcity of offerings is reported.

The crude forms are scarcely obtainable on the market and the price of saponification has advanced to 17c. to 17½c. Late importations at New York included 124 drums from Buenos Ayres and 53 drums from London.

(Continued on page 8)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	.75	1.00
Acetone	lb.	.27	.28
Acetphenetidin	lb.	5.00	5.25
Agar Agar	lb.	.35	.60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.54	2.56
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.56	2.58
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.58	2.60
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.38	.39
188 proof	gal.	.39	.40
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	.47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	.52
Purified	gal.	.80	.80
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.40	.40
Sweet	lb.	.39	.39
Meal	lb.	.28	.30
Aloin	lb.	.87	.93
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	.09½
Bromide	lb.	1.40	1.40
Iodide	lb.	1.40	1.40
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	.19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.85	3.00
Antimony, needle	lb.	.25	.26
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	.45	.55
Free sulphur	lb.	.45	.55
Crimson	lb.	12.50	13.00
Antipyrine	lb.	.08	.11
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	.20
Argols	lb.	.43	.45
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.06½	.07
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.12	.12½
Arsenic, red	lb.	.04	.05
White	lb.	.21	.23
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.16	.17
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.12	.14
Nitrate	lb.	.22	.23
Peroxide	lb.	1.50	1.55
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.90	3.00
St. Thomas	gal.	1.00	1.10
Bezoil, pure white	gal.	2.70	2.80
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.55	2.60
Salicylate	lb.	2.80	2.85
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.35	2.40
Subgallate	lb.	2.50	2.55
Subnitrate	lb.	.05½	.06
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	2.00	3.00
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.07½	.08
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	8.00	8.50
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	4.25	4.50
Citrated	lb.	.77	.79
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb.	.43	.45
Camphor, Am. refined, bbls. blk.	lb.	.44	.45
Japan, refined	lb.	.45½	.46
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.45	.46
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.46	.46½
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.46	.46½
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.46	.46½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	2.00	2.25
Monobromated	lb.	1.25	1.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	1.50
Powdered	lb.	4.00	4.05
Russian	lb.	4.10	4.25
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.08	.08½
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.03½	.05
Heavy	lb.	.90	1.00
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.35	.40
Chloroform	lb.	3.50	3.75
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk oz.	oz.	6.45	6.65
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	.650	.670
Ounces	oz.	6.70	6.90
Eighths	oz.	5.85	6.05
Phosphate	oz.	6.15	6.35
Sulphate	oz.	.22	.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.70	.75
Pulp	lb.	.29	.30
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.32	.34
Fingers	lb.	6.50	7.00
Coumarin	lb.	.33	.35
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.34	.35
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.95	1.00
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	.32	.35
Cresol, U. S. F.	gal.	.70	.75
Cutlash, bone, Trieste	lb.	.45	.50
Jewelers' Large	lb.	.18½	.19
Small	lb.	.10	.12
French	lb.	.10	.12
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	.12

Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	.10
Dragon's Blood, mass.	lb.	.25	.60
Reeds	lb.	.75	.80
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	.85	.95
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.85	.95
Spanish	lb.	.15	.20
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	.27
Washed	lb.	.22	.28
U.S.F. 1880	lb.	.65	.70
Eucalyptol	lb.	.09½	.10½
Formaldehyde, 40 p. c.	lb.	.45	.50
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.70	.80
Gold	lb.	2.46	2.52
Glucose	100 lbs.	.22½	.23
Glycerin, C.P. bulk, drums	lb.	.23	.24
and bbls. added	lb.	.22	.23
C. P. in cans	lb.	.22	.23
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.17	.17½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.15	.15½
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.30	.35
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.10	1.20
Guaiaacal, liquid	lb.	2.25	2.30
Guarana	lb.	.16	.18
Haarlem Oil	gross	.18	.20
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	5.50	15.00
Pacific Coast 1914 prime	lb.	4.50	5.00
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	4.25	4.30
Hydroquinone	lb.	4.60	4.65
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	.75	.80
Iodoform	lb.	5.50	5.75
Isinglass, American	lb.	.09	.10
Russian	lb.	1.25	1.50
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	1.75	1.85
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.12	.15
Anhydrous	lb.	.20	.22
Licorice, mass	lb.	.23	.25
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	2.25	2.30
Foreign	lb.	.85	.90
Lupulin U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	.06
Lycopodium	lb.	.45	.50
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	4.00	4.50
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	.80	.85
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	.42	.43
Manna, heavy flake	lb.	.42	.45
Small flake	lb.	2.50	2.60
Sorts	lb.	3.25	4.25
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	95.00	100.00
Mercuryl, flasks	each	1.21	1.22
Mercury	lb.	.72	.73
Bisulphate	lb.	.80	.81
Blue, mass	lb.	.90	.91
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	1.43	1.45
50 p.c.	lb.	.90	.91
Calomel, American	lb.	1.35	1.36
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst. lb.	lb.	1.30	1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.56	1.66
Red Precipitate	lb.	1.66	1.71
White Precipitate	lb.	7.00	8.00
Metol	lb.	.40	.45
Mirbane Oil	lb.	5.00	5.05
Morphine	lb.	5.05	5.10
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.25	5.30
1-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.30	5.35
Diacetyl	oz.	5.95	6.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.07	.08
Irish	lb.	.12	.18
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	13.00	15.00
Tonguin	oz.	12.00	15.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	15.00	19.00
Tonguin	oz.	16.00	17.00
Druggists'	lb.	8.50	9.50
Synthetic	lb.	.40	.47
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.06	.07
Balls	lb.	.10	.11
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	2.50	2.75
Powdered	lb.	3.50	6.50
Aleppo	lb.	6.90	7.00
Virgin	lb.	6.95	7.05
Opium, cases	lb.	8.05	8.15
Jobbing lots	lb.	8.15	8.25
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Granular	lb.	.14	.14½
Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	gal.	.03	.03½
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.04½	.06
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls lb.	lb.	.07	.09
Cream	lb.	.10	.11
Illy white	lb.	4.50	5.00
Snow white	lb.	.80	.90
Phenolphthalein	lb.	.05½	.06
Phosphorus	lb.	.35	.36
Paste	lb.	.30	.35
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	2.00
Bicarb	lb.	.68	.72
Bromide	lb.	.30	.35
Citrate, bulk	lb.	.30	.35

Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.30	.35
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.70	3.75
Permanganate	lb.	1.10	1.15
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.30	.30½
50 oz. tins	oz.	.31	.31
25 oz. tins	oz.	.32	.32
5 oz. tins	oz.	.35	.35
1 oz. tins	oz.	.30	.30
Amsterdam	oz.	.30	.30
German	oz.	.30	.30
Java	oz.	.30	.30
Resorcin	lb.	2.50	3.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.26	.26½
Saccharin	lb.	5.25	5.50
Safrol	lb.	.28	.30
Salicin, bulk	lb.	4.25	4.50
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.50	3.75
Santonin, cryst, bulk	lb.	50.00	55.00
Powdered	lb.	51.00	56.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	1.75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.20½	.21
Silver, Nitrate	lb.	.30½	.32½
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.12½	.13½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	.12
Green, pure	lb.	.10	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	.10
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.05½	.06
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	2.90	3.00
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	2.95	3.05
Powdered	lb.	.03	.03½
Bicarb, English	lb.	.01½	.01¾
Amer. f.o.b. works	lb.	.125	.13
Bromide	lb.	.23	.24
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.90	3.95
Iodide	lb.	.18	.20
Nitrite, technical	lb.	.23	.24
U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	.09
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Salicylate	lb.	2.25	2.50
Sulphate, U. S. P.	100 lbs.	.45	.48
Spermaceiti	lb.	2.35	2.46
Spts. Ether. Nitros.	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Starch, Corn, Pearl	100 lbs.	.07	.08
Potato	lb.	.05	.05¾
Rice	lb.	.25	.30
Wheat	lb.	.18	.19
Storax	lb.	.66	.70
Strontium, Bromide	lb.	.60	.66
Nitrate	lb.	.14	.14½
Strychnine Alk'd, crys, bulk oz.	oz.	.55	1.00
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	4.00
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	2.35	2.60
Sulphonal	lb.	.04	.06
Sulphur, roll	100 lbs.	.50	.54
Flour	100 lbs.	10.00	11.00
Flowers	100 lbs.	.25	.26
Washed	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.45	.47
Thymol	lb.	2.50	3.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	2.50	3.00
Bichloride	lb.	.05	.05½
Oxide	lb.	.30	.32
Toluol, pure	gal.	.04	.04½
Commercial	gal.	.55	.60
Turmeric	lb.	.12	.13
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).	lb.	.50	.55
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.09	.09½
Artificial	oz.	.05	.05½
Vanillin	oz.	.30	.32
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.04	.04½
Chloride	lb.	.04	.04½
Oxide, white	lb.	.04	.04½
XX	lb.	.04	.04½
Sulphate	lb.	.04	.04½

ACIDS

Acetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.04	.04½
Glacial	lb.	.12	.14
Benzoic, from gum	oz.	Nominal	
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	3.10
Boric, cryst, U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	.09½
Powdered	lb.	1.50	1.60
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.55	.55½
Citric, crystals	lb.	.75	.80
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.85	.90
Gallic	lb.	.74	.76
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.08	.10
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.37	.39
Oxalic, German, casks	lb.	1.50	2.00
Picric, kegs	lb.	.28	.31
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	1.35	1.55
Pyrogallie	lb.		

New York Markets

(Continued from page 6)

Iceland Moss—Prices have eased about 2c. under increased offerings, holders asking 7c. to 8c. for desirable grades. Demand has been quiet.

Menthol—The market for this Japanese product is ruling dull and easy at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per pound. Exports from Japan for the first four months of 1915 and their destinations compare as follows with those for the corresponding period in the two previous years, the figures given being in the Japanese kin (equal to 1.325 pound):

	1915	1914	1913
British India	11,276	6,974	3,621
Great Britain	36,740	34,584	30,697
France	28,094	9,501	15,758
Germany		64,709	37,160
United States	62,019	44,020	13,853
Other countries	16,494	4,898	4,861
Total	154,614	164,659	105,950

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the United States and France have taken large quantities which in ordinary times would have gone to Germany. This accounts for an excess of stocks here at the present time.

Saccharin—The leading manufacturers are offering only small quantities to regular customers and stocks in second hands are about exhausted. Holders would have no difficulty in getting \$5.50 a pound for sizable lots.

Carbolic Acid—As stated in another column of this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, an increase in domestic production in the near future is expected, but the offerings at the moment are scanty, with a leading manufacturing concern quoting its output at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Citric Acid—Manufacturers are now in a position to supply any reasonable demands on the basis of 55c. for crystals in barrels and 55½c. in kegs.

Lime Oil—Only small stocks of this oil are now available, and indications are that it will be some time before new supplies will come forward. Holders consequently have advanced prices about 25c., the expressed being quoted at \$3.00 to \$3.25, and the distilled at \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Spearmint Oil—Offerings have increased somewhat, and dealers have shaded prices to \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Wormseed Oil—Larger offerings in the face of a slack demand have caused a decline of 25c., dealers now asking \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Balsam—Offerings of the genuine Peru variety have increased moderately and holders are quoting that kind at \$3.75 to \$4.00, or about 25c. under recent prices.

Vanilla Beans—Rumors that the powers which for the time being rule in Mexico contemplate doubling the present export duty on Mexican beans has led to some stiffening of prices in the local market. Furthermore, it is reported that supplies in that country have been concentrated into the hands of the larger dealers who are inclined to hold prices more firmly than heretofore, when small holders being in need of funds were clamoring to sell. Mexican whole beans are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3.50 and "cuts" at \$2.25 to \$2.50, while the best grades of Bourbon are selling as high as \$2.75.

Belladonna—With the disappearance from the market of a few small lots, the holders of which had bought on speculation and then, as one dealer expressed it, "got cold feet," prices for both leaves and root have rallied sharply in accordance with the bullish views entertained by the leading dealers. The leaves are now quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 and the root at \$1.25.

Juniper Berries—Arrivals from Italy continue quite heavy and leading importers have been inclined to shade prices for the less desirable grades. The range is 3½c. to 4c., according to quality.

Calamus Root—For the unbleached kind holders are asking 20 to 21c., supplies being greatly reduced.

Rhatany Root—The price of this medicinal root has been

advanced sharply, stocks being almost exhausted. It is quoted at 20c. to 21c.

Japan Wax—Spot offerings have become very small with holders asking 13½c., but for future shipments a price of 11¾c. to 12c. is being quoted.

Break In "Phenol Famine" Would Help Drug Trade

Manufacturers of Synthetic Preparations Are Finding it Difficult to Keep Some of Their Coal Tar Specialties on the Market

"Most important news, if true," is the way the drug trade characterizes the reports which have been in circulation the last few days to the effect that the "carbolic acid famine" in this country is shortly to be broken. As they have been told the same thing at frequent intervals ever since the first of the year and carbolic acid has been becoming scarcer all the while, it is not surprising that the pharmaceutical interests are inclined to be overcredulous on this occasion. But these latest reports emanate from reliable sources and apparently have some foundation in fact.

One large manufacturing concern in particular has developed the capacity and efficiency of its plant to the point where officials of the company confidently hope that within the next six weeks or two months they will be producing more than enough carbolic acid to fill their contracts, thus making it possible to offer a part of their output on the open market. There also is reason to expect that several smaller concerns which have been doing a good deal of experimenting have overcome many of the preliminary difficulties and will before long be making considerable headway in the manufacturing of phenol and synthetics derived therefrom.

Many "Phenols" Not Indispensable

Unless there is some increase in supplies before long manufacturers of specialties or preparations in which phenol either acts as the direct medicinal agent or serves as the base or starting point, may be forced to retire some of their products from the market. Even now there are a large number of these preparations which are obtainable in limited quantities only. All of these so-called phenols are not indispensable; there are a good many which have been put on the market in the last few years that the trade would not seriously miss but, on the other hand, not a few play a most important part in modern hospital and medical practice.

Cresylic Acid Used as Substitute

It has been possible to substitute cresylic acid for phenol in disinfectant compounds or mixtures and specialties requiring an added antiseptic, especially in the manufacture of soaps, vaselines and various preparations intended for external use. By so doing the trade has effected a big economy as there are fairly large stocks of cresylic acid in sight and it is selling at 15 to 17c. a pound, whereas phenol is quoted at \$1.50 a pound.

There are indications that the foreign demand for carbolic acid to be used in making explosives has abated, owing to the fact that British manufacturers are now in a position to furnish larger supplies at lower prices than those ruling in this country. With a cessation of exports, it is conceivable that an increase in domestic production, such as is now expected, would radically change the complexion of the market not only for phenol, but also for many of the preparations made therefrom or related to it.

Powder Business Poor Since War

Mrs. M. L. Wright, proprietor of the Me Da Win Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., recently asked the board of review of that city to reduce the assessment on her capital stock as the war had practically ruined her powder business. It developed that the powder was face powder and that the capital stock of \$1,000 with which her company had begun business has been absorbed.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Salicylic	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Stearic	lb.	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk ..	lb.	.65	- .70
Tartaric crystals	lb.	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .47
Powdered	lb.	.45	- .47

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter	lb.	6.25	- 7.60
Artificial	lb.	4.00	
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	- .90
Peach kernel	lb.	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .40
Amber, crude	lb.	.15	- .17
Rectified	lb.	.30	- .35
Anise	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Bay	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Bergamot	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Cade	lb.	.30	
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.12	- .13
Japanese, white	lb.	.12	- .14
Caraway	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Cassia, 70@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .90
Lead free	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55	- .60
Wood	lb.	.14	- .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	11.00	
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.45	- .46
Java	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1.10
Bottles	lb.	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1.15
Copaiba	lb.	.85	- .95
Coriander	lb.	8.00	- 8.50
Croton	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Cubebs	lb.	2.85	- 3.00
Erigeron	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian ..	lb.	.45	- .50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.25	- 3.40
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
Turkish	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Hemlock	lb.	.60	- .70
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Wood	lb.	.25	- .35
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Spike	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Garden	lb.	.60	- .75
Lemon	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	.82	- .88
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Distilled	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Linaloe	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Artificial	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.00	- 40.00
Petal	lb.	45.00	- 52.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	- 18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Sweet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Patchouli	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Bottles	lb.	2.45	- 2.50
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
French	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Pimento	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Pine Needles	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Rose, natural	oz.	8.00	- 10.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	- 3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.65	- .75
Sandalwood, East Indian ..	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
West Indian	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	- .75
Artificial	lb.	.24	- .25
Savin	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Spearment	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Spruce	lb.	.55	- .60
Tansy	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	- 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Wintergreen leaves, true ..	lb.	4.10	- 4.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Birch, sweet	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	- 2.25

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.32	- .33
South American	lb.	.35	- .36
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	- 6.00
Oregon	gal.	.70	- .80
Peru	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.40	- .45

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.24	- .26
Bayberry	lb.	.07	- .08
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.16	- .20
of Tree	lb.	.10	- .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.27	- .30
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	- .10
Cascarilla	lb.	.25	- .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	- .15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.22	- .25
Broken	lb.	.18	- .20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.23	- .27
Broken	lb.	.20	- .25
Cherry	lb.	.06	- .09
Condurango	lb.	.25	- .30
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	- .09
Cramp	lb.	.06	- .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	- .16
Select	lb.	.20	- .22
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	- .06
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura-cao, 1/4s	lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .04
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons ..	lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .06
Trieste	lb.	.13	- .18
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	- .14
Northern	lb.	.13	- .14
Pomegranate	lb.	.20	- .25
of Fruit	lb.	.15	- .20
Quebracho	lb.	.15	- .17
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	- .12
Select	lb.	.15	- .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	- .18
Soap, whole	lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cut	lb.	.15	- .16
Crushed	lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .10
Tonga	lb.	.35	- .40
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.12	- .15
of Root	lb.	.33	- .36
White Pine	lb.	.04	- .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	- .05
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	- .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	- .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	- .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	- .20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Para	lb.	.75	- .85
Surinam, crys.	lb.	.85	- .95
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Mexican, whole	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Cuts	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
South American	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	
Green label	lb.	1.35	- 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.45	- .50
XX	lb.	.50	- .54
Powdered	lb.	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .50
Fish	lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Juniper	lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .04
Laurel	lb.	.05	- .06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	- .14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	- .09
Sloe	lb.	.30	- .35

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.23	- .25
Borage	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Calendula	lb.	.40	- .45
Chamomile, German	lb.	Nominal	
Hungarian	lb.	.60	- .65
Roman	lb.	.35	- .40
Elder	lb.	.13	- .14
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	
Closed	lb.	Nominal	
Powd. Flowers and Stems ..	lb.	.36	- .50
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	- .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	- .19
Select	lb.	.25	- .28
Malva	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Mullein	lb.	Nominal	
Saffron, American	lb.	.70	- .75
Valencia	lb.	12.00	- 12.25
Tilla, with leaves	lb.	.50	- .55

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .10
Althea	lb.	.05	- .05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Buchu, short	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Long	lb.	1.17	- 1.20

Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Chiretta	lb.	1.10	- .18
Coca, Huancu	lb.	35	- .40
Truxillo	lb.	.20	- .22
Coltsfoot	lb.	.10	- .11
Conium	lb.	.08	- .09
Damiana	lb.	.23	- .25
Digitalis	lb.	.23	- .25
Eucalyptus	lb.	.40	- .45
Euphorbia Filulifera	lb.	.40	- .45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .07
Henbane, German	lb.	.25	- .30
Russian	lb.	.16	- .20
Henna	lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .15
Horehound	lb.	.11	- .12
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	- .20
Laurel	lb.	.06	- .06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lobelia	lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09
Matico	lb.	.30	- .35
Marjoram, German	lb.	.30	- .35
French	lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	- .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	- .15
German	lb.	.35	- .40
Pichi	lb.	150	- 2.00
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Rose, red	lb.	.06	- .06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rosemary	lb.	.40	- .50
Rue	lb.	.30	- .31
Sage, stemless	lb.	.27	- .29
Grinding	lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .08
Savory	lb.	.45	- .50
Senna, Alexandria, whole ..	lb.	.35	- .38
Half leaf	lb.	.15	- .18
Siftings	lb.	.20	- .25
Tinnevely	lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09
Pods	lb.	.22	- .23
Skulcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	- .26
Spearment, American	lb.	.22	- .25
Stramonium	lb.	.07	- .07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thyme	lb.	.09	- .10
Uva Ursi	lb.	.04	- .05
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	- .09
Yerba Santa	lb.	.13	- .15

ROOTS

Aconite	lb.	.40	- .45
Alkanet	lb.	.30	- .35
Althea, cut	lb.	.15	- .16
Whole	lb.	.35	- .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.35	- .40
German	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Arnica	lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .10
Belladonna	lb.	.09	- .09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berberis sq.	lb.	.11	- .12
Blood	lb.	.20	- .22
Blueflag	lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .13
Bryonia	lb.	.50	- .55
Burdock	lb.	.20	- .21
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.05	- .05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Unbleached	lb.	.05	- .06
Cohosh, black	lb.	.20	- .25
Blue	lb.	.06	- .07
Colchicum	lb.	.10	- .12
Colombo	lb.	.24	- .25
Culvers	lb.	.35	- .40
Dandelion	lb.	.17	- .18
Doggrass	lb.	.09	- .10
Echinacea	lb.	.12	- .13
Elecampane	lb.	.05	- .06
Galangal	lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .10
Gelsemium	lb.	.04	- .05
Gentian	lb.	.07	- .08
Geranium	lb.	.14	- .15
Ginger, African	lb.	.16	- .18
Jamaica	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Bleached	lb.	7.25	- 7.75
Ginseng, wild Southern ..	lb.	7.50	- 7.75
Northwestern	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Eastern	lb.	4.25	- 4.40
Cultivated	lb.	4.65	- 4.75
Golden Seal	lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .13
Powdered	lb.	.11	- .12
Helebore, white	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Powdered	lb.	Nominal	
Black	lb.	.08	- .10
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	.18	- .20
Rio	lb.	.07	- .08
Jalap, whol e.	lb.	.15	- .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.08	- .09
Licorice, in bales	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Selected, bundles	lb.	.16	- .17
Mandrake	lb.	.13	- .14
Musk, Russian	lb.	.12	- .13
Orris, Florentine, bold ..	lb.	Nominal	
Small	lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Verona	lb.	.45	- .50
Fingers	lb.	.05	- .06
Pedra Brava	lb.		
Pellitory	lb.		
Pink, true	lb.		
Poke	lb.		

Salts of Heavy Metals Very High Owing to War

**Sensational Rises in Lead, Spelter, Aluminum, Etc.,
Have Affected Their Medicinal Compounds Both
as to Price and Available Supply**

The European war with the great demand that it has caused for the various heavy metals is the chief cause for the advance in the prices of the salts made therefrom, a large number of which are extensively employed in medicine and are considered among the most important drugs in the materia medica. Among these are the salts of lead, copper, zinc, antimony, tin and mercury.

Of all the metals, the most sensational rise was that which took place in the price of lead during the month of June. Within three weeks the price rose from 4.20 cents to 7.50 cents. This high price could not be due entirely to the increased war demands because the production was rapidly increased according to a review of the situation in the *American Metal Market*. According to this publication, there was an unwarranted buying of both lead and spelter by a coterie of individuals not connected with the metal trade but closely allied with large German financial interests. It seems that the price was artificially forced to a higher level than the market warranted, and this assumption has been somewhat borne out by the fall in the price of spelter. A recent quotation was 5.75 cents.

Spelter Prices Abnormally High

Before the war, spelter, which is the commercial name for pig-zinc, sold at 5 cents a pound, but the shutting off of the supplies from Germany, Austria and Belgium, producers of 50 per cent of the world's supply of spelter, drove the price to 30 cents a pound. During the last week this price fell off to 18½ cents with indications that it would go still lower. This is thought to be caused by the fact that the large war demands have been, for the time being, satisfied, and to the fact that nearly all producers have made extensive preparations to increase their output. Since the war broke out the spelter exports have averaged 10,000 tons a month, showing that the consumption abroad is not up to the normal because of the shrinkage in the peace demand. The chief use for this metal now is in the manufacture of brass.

In the mid-year review of the lead and spelter industry in this country the United States Geological Survey *Bulletin* says: "The high grade zinc ores of the Joplin regions are in greatest demand, and the district is teeming with activity. Innumerable new shafts are being sunk and old ones are being reopened. * * * In March the price of lead per pound averaged above 4 cents for the first time since February, 1914. In April and May the advance continued and in June there was a marked increase well beyond 6 cents per pound."

U. S. Produces Half of World's Copper

The smelter output of copper in the United States is more than one-half the world's total, and usually runs above two billion pounds. Ordinarily Germany imports far more of our copper than does any other nation, but in spite of the fact that the German demands are now cut off, the price has risen from a nominal quotation of 15.31 to 18.50 for electrolytic. The rise in this price and in the other forms of copper has had a marked effect on the price of blue vitriol and of copper iodide, which has jumped from five to ten cents an ounce.

The situation in antimony is much the same as that in copper. The price on both the Chinese and Japanese grades has jumped from three to four cents, and this has advanced the price of the salts from one to two cents. The regular consumers of antimony are buying on narrow margins, while the greatest demand comes from the makers of shrapnel. The production of antimony in China is said to be increasing under the stimulus of large profits.

Aluminum is Very Scarce

The supply of aluminum for immediate delivery has been so scarce in the domestic market that the price has advanced to 32 cents. The supply of foreign aluminum has been cut down, as the French Government has taken over all the

factories for ammunition purposes. France is the second largest producer of this metal in the world.

The production of bauxite and the consumption of aluminum in the United States in 1914 were the largest ever recorded. The report prepared by the United States Geological Survey shows an output of 219,318 long tons of bauxite, valued at \$1,069,194, in 1914, against 210,241 long tons, valued at \$997,698, in 1913.

Bauxite is used in the production of metallic aluminum and in the manufacture of aluminum salts, of bauxite bricks and of alundum. Only the best grades of bauxite are used in the manufacture of such chemicals as alum, aluminum sulphate, and aluminum salts, as freedom from oxide of iron is desirable for such purposes. Another use to which bauxite is adapted is in the manufacture of calcium aluminate, which gives a quick set to plaster compositions. The quantity of aluminum consumed in the United States in 1914 was 79,129,000 pounds, against 65,607,000 pounds in 1912. The growth of the industry is shown by the fact that the production in 1884 was only 150 pounds.

The consumption of aluminum is constantly expanding, and aside from its use in the manufacture of cooking utensils, it is being employed in the construction of automobile castings and of welded tanks used by brewers, preserve manufacturers, and fat renderers and for wire for power transmission lines. Other uses which are important for their adaptability and efficiency but which absorb only a small portion of the domestic product are the manufacture of powdered metal used as a paint pigment and in making aluminum foil. Aluminum foil is gradually replacing tin-foil, which heretofore has been used for wrapping cheese, candies, tobacco, tea, and other products.

Not Much Change in Tin

Tin has shown little change under the war excitement, and has remained at a nominal price. This is probably because it does not enter so heavily into the manufacture of war materials. Also, our heaviest war orders seem to come from England, and England controls the Straits Settlements (the Federated Malay States), which produces more tin than any other region. The market probably suffers, too, from the lack of the usual German demand.

Most of the Straits tin, on which prices in New York are based, comes from alluvial deposits rather than veins. Concerning this method the following editorial from the *Malayan Tin and Rubber Journal*, Ipoh, Federated Malay States, was quoted in a 1913 United States Geological Survey report on "Mineral Resources of the United States:"

"Mining methods are undergoing a gradual change in this part of the world by the introduction of the dredging system, which we believe is to have an effect upon the industry that at the moment is barely realized. We have gone carefully into the question and are led to the conviction that tin in the next two years will reach a level considerably lower than the average of the last two years."

This prediction, whether its reasoning is sound, has proved true so far as the present price of tin is concerned. The price to-day is lower than it was at the same time in 1913, 1912, 1911, or 1910. It is probably that the summer slackness in the silk industry is helping to keep tin down, for one of its compounds finds considerable use in weighting silk, to give it a rustle and brilliancy. Owing to the fact that British regulations require that all tin coming from the East Indies must be consigned to the British consul, and only released on proper signed guarantees by the consumer or jobber, and that the importers must carry their spot tin in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co. if they are unable to dispose of it immediately, there is little chance for speculation.

Quicksilver in Big Demand

Quicksilver, which advanced at the beginning of the year, thus causing an advance in the various mercurial salts used by druggists, has held fairly steady at the higher level in the last two months.

The demand from England for quicksilver has been great and recent advices from London announce that there have been an extraordinary series of advances in the price of this metal.

The demand for quicksilver has, of course, increased enormously for war purposes, or chiefly in connection with the

(Concluded on page 18)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Rhatany	lb.	.20	—	.21
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	—	—	.50
Shenai	lb.	—	—	.80
High dried	lb.	.14	—	.15
Clippings	lb.	.19	—	.20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mexican	lb.	.14	—	.15
Senega	lb.	.42	—	.60
Serpentaria	lb.	.40	—	.42
Skunk cabbage	lb.	.10	—	.12
Snake, natural	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stripped	lb.	.25	—	.30
Spikenard	lb.	—	—	.12
Squill	lb.	.05	—	.06
Stillingia	lb.	.06	—	.07
Unicorn, false (helonias)	lb.	.41	—	.43
True (Alettris)	lb.	.20	—	.22
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.16	—	.17
English	lb.	.70	—	.75
German	lb.	.25	—	.30
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	—	.08

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.11	—	.12
Spanish	lb.	.12	—	.13
Star	lb.	.21	—	.22
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Smyrna	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
South American	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Caraway	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Decorticated	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Celery	lb.	.25	—	.30
Colchicum	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Conium	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Bleached	lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Morocco	lb.	.22	—	.23
Dill	lb.	.08	—	.09
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.35	—	.40
Italian	lb.	.10	—	.12
Roumanian, small	lb.	.16	—	.18
Flax, whole	bbl.	8.25	—	8.75
Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Russian	lb.	Nominal	—	
Larkspur	lb.	.25	—	.25
Lobelia	lb.	.30	—	.35
Millet, natural	lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Hulled	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Mustard, Bari, brown	lb.	.08	—	.09
California, brown	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Trieste, brown	lb.	—	—	
English, yellow	lb.	.10½	—	.10½
German, yellow	lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Parley	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Turkish	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Quince	lb.	.09	—	.09
Rape, English	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Bulgarian	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Sabadilla	lb.	.19	—	.21
Stavesacre	lb.	.25	—	.28
Stramonium	lb.	—	—	.10
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.45	—	.50
Kombe	lb.	.55	—	.60
Sunflower, large	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Worm, American	lb.	.09	—	.10
Levant	lb.	—	—	1.50

GUMS

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.25	—	.35
Seconds	lb.	.24	—	.26
Sorts, amber	lb.	.13	—	.14
White	lb.	.18	—	.25
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Cape	lb.	.08	—	.09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.11	—	.12
Socotrine	lb.	.18	—	.22
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.25	—	.28
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.36	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Benzoil, Siam	lb.	.35	—	.45
Sumatra	lb.	—	—	.10
Catechu	lb.	.65	—	.70
Chicle	lb.	.12	—	.40
Copal	lb.	.70	—	.75
Galbanum	lb.	.65	—	.68
Gamboge	lb.	.20	—	.25
Guaiac	lb.	.40	—	.45
Kino	lb.	.50	—	.52
Mastic	lb.	.20	—	.21
Myrrh, select	lb.	.16	—	.18
Sorts	lb.	.15	—	.16
Siftings	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.07	—	.10
Sorts	lb.	.07	—	.10
Tears	lb.	.09	—	.10

Sandarac	lb.	.23	—	.25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sorts	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Spruce	lb.	.45	—	.70
Styrax	lb.	.25	—	.40
Thusa	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.00	—	2.20
Seconds	lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Thirds	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Seconds	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Thirds	lb.	.80	—	.85

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	—	.22
Bees, white	lb.	.40	—	.45
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	—	.34
Refined	lb.	.31	—	.35
Candelilla	lb.	.25	—	.30
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	—	.47
No. 1	lb.	.38	—	.40
No. 2	lb.	.24	—	.26
No. 3	lb.	.13	—	.15
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.13	—	.25
White	lb.	.15	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Montan, crude	lb.	.22	—	.24
Bleached	lb.	.33	—	.35
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.30	—	.40
Green	lb.	.30	—	.38
Refined, white	lb.	.35	—	.40
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	—	.30
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.03½	—	.06½
Foreign	lb.	.05	—	.09

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	lb.	.67½	—	.72½
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b...	100 lbs.	.57½	—	.62½
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	lb.	3.75	—	3.50
Lump	100 lbs.	5.50	—	5.50
Powdered	100 lbs.	5.10	—	5.35
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.25
Lump	100 lbs.	5.50	—	6.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.30
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	1.80	—	1.90
High grade	100 lbs.	.25	—	.28
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb.	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.03
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Granulated, white	lb.	.08	—	.10
Lump	lb.	.10	—	.12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.25
Domestic	100 lbs.	97.50	—	100.00
Barium, chloride	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	19.50	—	20.00
No. 1 white	ton	16.00	—	17.00
No. 2	ton	13.00	—	14.00
Off color	ton	1.40	—	1.60
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c., per 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Carbide	100 lbs.	16.00	—	17.00
Chloride, solid	ton	1.00	—	4.00
Granulated	ton	.04	—	.05
Sulphate	100 lbs.	.16	—	.19
Carbonate	lb.	.60	—	.65
Carbon, tetrachloride	lb.	.14	—	.15
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	7.25	—	7.50
Copper Carbonate	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Sulphate	100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.40
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	.03	—	.03½
Refined	gal.	.06	—	.06½
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.06½	—	.07
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09½	—	.10
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.10½	—	.11½
White cryst.	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Granulated	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Arsenate	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Nitrate	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Red, American	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Foreign	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
dry	lb.	.12	—	.12
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.12	—	.12
English	lb.	.12	—	.12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.12	—	.12
Muriatic acid,	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25

Nitric acid,	lb.	.06	—	.06½
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.07
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	—	.08½
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb. lb.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.07
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.07
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.21	—	.22
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.22	—	.29
Caustic	lb.	.40	—	.43
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.30	—	.33
Powdered	lb.	.33	—	.34
Muriate	per ton	200.00	—	1.25
Prussiate, red	lb.	.85	—	.95
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.17
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	—	
Refined	lb.	—	—	
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,	lb.	.60	—	.67½
lots	100 lbs.	.65	—	.72½
in bbls.	100 lbs.	.10	—	.11
Bichromate	lb.	.75	—	1.35
Bisulphate	lb.	.65	—	.80
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.85	—	3.50
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. a. b.	works, drums	4.25	—	4.75
76 p.c., basis 60.	100 lbs.	4.50	—	5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	.15	—	.16
Chlorate	lb.	.28	—	.32
Cyanide, bulk	100 p.c. lb.	1.60	—	2.10
Hyposulphite, bbls	100 lbs.	.40	—	.42
Kegs	100 lbs.	.85	—	1.10
Prussiate, yellow	100 lbs.	.02	—	.03
Silicate, liquid	100 lbs.	.02	—	.03
Cryst.	lb.	.02	—	.03
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt,	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Sulphide, 30 p.c.	lb.	.03	—	.03½
60 p.c.	lb.	.02½	—	.03½
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Dry, powdered	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Sulphuric acid	per 100 lbs.	1.25	—	2.00
66 deg., carboys per 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	lb.	1.01½	—	.02
Oleum	lb.	—	—	

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.55	—	.60
Blood	lb.	.30	—	.35
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.25	—	.30
Brown paste	lb.	.35	—	.40
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Salts	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Annatto, fine	lb.	.40	—	.60
Seed	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	—	.35
65 p.c.	lb.	.28	—	.33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	—	.29
Cochineal	lb.	.65	—	.75
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	—	.30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	—	.50
English	lb.	.15	—	.20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08	—	.12
Boxes	lb.	.08	—	.12
Divi-divi	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	—	.80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00	—	20.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	—	50.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.08	—	.10
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Kurpahs	lb.			
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Madras	lb.	.90	—	.95
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Indigotine	lb.			.250
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.01½	—	.02
True	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Logwood, stick	ton	22.00	—	30.00
Roots	ton	18.00	—	20.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.18	—	.20
French	lb.			
Myrobalans	lb.	.30	—	.35
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	—	.20
Chinese	lb.	.17	—	.25
Persian Berries	lb.			
Quercitron	ton	25.00	—	30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	—	.15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.07½	—	.10
75-85 p. c.	lb.	.11	—	.12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Tannic Acid	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Aleppo	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Pubna	lb.	.03½	—	
China	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.05	—	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.35	—	.40

Making Medicinal Oil New American Industry

Domestic Grades Held by United States Geological Survey to be Equal to Russian Grade Now Cut Off by the War

Among the opportunities presented to American refiners of crude petroleum in 1914 was that of replacing certain pharmaceutical preparations, imports of which were abruptly terminated at the outbreak of the European war, by similar products derived from petroleum of domestic origin. One product of this type which promptly attracted the attention of American refiners was liquid petrolatum, a medicinal oil whose use as a vehicle for protective sprays in nose and throat work, but more especially for internal administration as an efficient laxative, has attained considerable popularity in this country during the last two or three years.

For a number of years, according to J. D. Northrop, of the United States Geological Survey, a very carefully refined oil having about the consistency of light lubricating oil has been imported, principally for medicinal use, from Russia and some has been manufactured in the United States from petroleum distillates imported from that country. The working up of the trade for the Russian product of this type of oil was largely a matter of chance, rather than necessity, for oils of essentially the same character can be produced from American petroleum, and in fact have been produced on a small scale for several years. The fact that foreign oil of this type has heretofore met no serious competition in the domestic market has been due in part to the ample and satisfactory supply from external sources but to a greater extent to the absorption of American refiners in efforts to increase the output of more easily refined products, such as gasoline and naphtha, for which there is an ever-increasing market.

As soon as it became apparent that imports of liquid petrolatum were no longer possible American refiners, with characteristic promptness, set about to supply the established market, and before the close of 1914 a score of refiners were experimenting in the new field and at least 10 sources of domestic white oil for medicinal use had been developed, the product being retailed under 50 or more different trade names.

435,950 Gallons Used in 1914

Statistics collected by the Geological Survey from importers and refiners show that in the year 1914 the total quantity of medicinal oil marketed in the United States was not less than 435,950 gallons and that at least 87,400 gallons, or 20 per cent of this quantity, was obtained from petroleum of domestic origin. This showing is most gratifying when the fact is considered that it is the result for the most part of only a few months' effort. What the future holds out to American refiners in this field depends largely on their own efforts.

In order to determine the relative efficiency of Russian and American medicinal oils, the committee on therapeutic research of the council on pharmacy and medicine of the American Medical Association submitted samples of the different oils to several clinicians for testing. The results, as summarized by Dr. W. A. Bastedo, are of interest:

"The results of this clinical investigation appear to warrant the conclusion that so far as therapeutic results are concerned the differences in the action of the three varieties of liquid petrolatum, namely, light Russian liquid petrolatum, heavy Russian liquid petrolatum, and American liquid petrolatum, are too slight to be of importance. Hence the choice between the lighter and the heavier oils and between the Russian and the American is an open one, to be determined not by therapeutic difference, but by palatability, dependent on the degree to which the refinement of the oil is carried out. The United States Pharmacopoeia, the revision of which is now nearing completion, no doubt will furnish standards which will insure a suitable product. From the findings of the foregoing report it would appear that a satisfactory standard might permit the use of either Russian or American oil, if suitably refined so as to be as nearly as possible devoid of odor and taste."

No Real Objections to American Oil

Aside from the question of therapeutic value, which has been decided by the disinterested testimony of Dr. Bastedo and his associates, the objections made to the medicinal oils of American origin are chiefly of an esthetic nature, being based on the presence of fluorescence, or bloom; or on a faint petroleum taste or odor; or on the presence of sulphur. The fact, however, that these objections do not hold at all for certain brands of American oil and that they hold in different degrees for other brands shows that no insurmountable difficulties prevent the popularizing of the American product, but that careless manipulation, due perhaps to overanxiety for an early place in the market, has blinded certain refiners to the high standard set by the foreign product. A popular fancy which will warrant a price of \$5 a gallon for what little guaranteed Russian oil is available in the market as against \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon for an equally efficient American product may not be wholly dispelled, but it can not be long maintained with the intelligent public. With care and attention to refining details there appears no reason why the million dollar market for medicinal oils in this country, turned over to American refiners as the result of no effort on their part, should ever be permitted to return to foreign control.

CANADA IS MAKING SALVARSAN

German Patentees, However, Being Paid Royalty on Product

Licenses have been granted to Canadian chemists for the manufacture of salvarsan under the name "diarsenol." In order that the Canadian product may be equal in every respect to the German, arrangements have been made with the University of Toronto to test and standardize every quantity of salvarsan before it is permitted to be used. These biological tests are being carried out in the pathological laboratories of the university and in the Toronto General Hospital.

The price of the compound has been fixed by the commissioner of patents, which includes a royalty to the German patentees, and is only slightly in advance of the wholesale price current before the war began. The Synthetic Drug Co. of Toronto, Ont., will undertake to place neo-salvarsan on the market as soon as it has been able to manufacture a supply of "diarsenol" sufficient to meet the present demand. Two prominent Canadian chemists are prominently concerned in this venture. They are E. Neil Macallum and Newton Candee, both graduates of the University of Toronto. Mr. Macallum studied for several years under Prof. Schultz in Munich and Prof. Perkin in Manchester and Oxford.

The exportation of this product by Canada to the United States would, of course, not be permitted under our patent laws, which give exclusive rights in this country to the German originators of this synthetic drug.

SAYS DRUG TRADE IS OVERTAXED

Secretary Theodore D. Wetterstroem, of the Ohio Ph. A., on returning to Cincinnati from that organization's convention at Cedar Point, was recently quoted as asserting that the druggists are paying \$2,000,000 tax out of their own pockets and that none of this could be passed along to the public. "The government should place a war tax on automobiles, as people who can afford an automobile can afford a war tax. At present the druggist is tied down with a cigar tax, the Harrison tax, sale of alcohol tax, stamp tax, proprietary article tax and State cigarette tax."

FEWER NUMBER OF "DOPE" USERS

Robert J. Frick, secretary of the Louisville (Ky.) R. D. A., asserts that the "absence of a limit on the quantity of narcotics which a physician may prescribe is the only defect we have found in the very effective and beneficial Harrison act passed by the last Congress." Mr. Frick also assured his interviewer that, "We druggists do not see anything like the number of users of dope that we used to see." He cited one case where a man refused to use a prescription when one druggist declined to fill it because it called in Latin for a narcotic. The prescription was for a baby and the customer did not know anything about its contents.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.03	— .04
Camwood	lb.	.08	— .09
Fustic	lb.	.02	— .02½
Hyperic	lb.	.03	— .04
Logwood	lb.	.02	— .02½
Red Saunders	lb.	.04	— .06

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	.48	— .49
Domestic, prime	lb.	.45	— .46
Cod Liver, Newf'd	bbl.	60.00	— 65.00
Norwegian	bbl.	75.00	— 80.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	— .06½
English	lb.	.06	— .06½
French	lb.	.06	— .06½
German	lb.	.06	— .06½
Neutral	lb.	.09	— .13
Herring	gal.	Nominal	
Horse	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.86	— .88
Off Prime	gal.	.65	— .67
Extra No. 1	gal.	.61	— .63
No. 1	gal.	.54	— .56
No. 2	gal.	.52	— .53
Menhaden, North crude	gal.	.33	— .35
South, crude	gal.	.33	— .34
Brown, strained	gal.	.39	— .40
Light, strained	gal.	.40	— .41
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42	— .43
White, bleached winter	gal.	.44	— .45
Neatfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.92	— .94
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.86	— .88
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.81	— .83
Prime	gal.	.62	— .65
Dark	gal.	.56	— .58
Cleo Oil	lb.	.08	— .12
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	— .45
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	— 20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Saponified	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Seal, white	gal.	.54	— .56
Sod Oil	gal.	.42	— .44
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	.70	— .71
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.68	— .69
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.67	— .68
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.67	— .68
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.65	— .66
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.62	— .63
Prime	lb.	.08	— .08½
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.48	— .50
Bleached	gal.	.50	— .51
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.52	— .53

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cases	lb.	.10½	— .11
No. 3	lb.	.09½	— .10½
China Wood Oil	gal.	.07	— .07½
Cocaoat Oil, Coch.	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Ceylon	lb.	.09	— .09½
Copra	lb.	.09	— .09½
Corn, refined, per 100 lbs.	6.15	— 6.20	
Cottonseed, prime yel.	gal.	.43½	— .44
Winter	gal.	.45	— .49½
Summer, white	gal.	.46½	— .48
Crude, southeast	gal.	Nominal	
Linseed, raw, car lots.	gal.	.51	— .52
5 bbls. lots	gal.	.52	— .53
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots.	gal.	.53	— .54
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots gal.	gal.	.54	— .55
Mustard	gal.	.80	— .90
Olive, denatured	gal.	.85	— .90
Foots	gal.	.07½	— .08½
U.S.P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.25
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.07	— .07½
Commercial	lb.	.06½	— .07
Prime red	lb.	.06½	— .07
Palm, Kernel	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Peanut Oil	gal.	.70	— 1.00
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.36	— .38
Yellow	gal.	.34	— .36
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Blown	gal.	.79	— .80
Refined	gal.	.75	— .76
Resin Oil, first rect.	gal.	.25	— .28
Second	gal.	.35	— .37
Third	gal.	.45	— .48
Fourth	gal.	.55	— .60
Sesame	gal.	.75	— .85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06	— .06½
China, bbls.	lb.	.06	— .06½
Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.30	— .31
Commercial	gal.	.20	— .22

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17	— .18
Extra cold test	gal.	.25	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.22	— .23
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.33	— .34
Gravity	gal.	.17	— .18
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.13½	— .14½
933927 sp. gr.	gal.	.12	— .14
Red Paraffin	gal.	.17	— .18
Spindle No. 200	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 160	gal.	.15	— .16
No. 110	gal.	.13	— .14
No. 80	gal.	.20	— .22
Filtered	gal.	.20	— .22

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirit Turpentine	gal.	.42	— .42½
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.00	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50 gals.	5.50	— 7.00
Rosin, N. Y. Grading.	bbl.	3.70	— 7.20

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.21½	— .22
V. S. O.	lb.	.21½	— .22
Superior orange	lb.	.17	— .18
Bright orange	lb.	.15½	— .16
T. N.	lb.	.14	— .14½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.14	— .15
Button Lac	lb.	.26	— .27
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14	— .15
Bone dry	lb.	.17½	— .18

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	— .15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	— .19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .40
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	— .08
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
Gall	lb.	.12	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02¼	— .03½
Indigo	lb.	.06	— .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	— .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05	— .06
41 deg.	lb.	.10	— .15
Cryst	lb.	.08	— .09½
Oak	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Palmetto	lb.	.12	— .14
Persian Berry	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.06½	— .08
51 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .08
42 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Quercitron	lb.	.03¼	— .06¼
Sumac	lb.	.03¼	— .06¼

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1.	lb.	.18½	— .19
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12	— .13
Chi., cases	lb.	.08½	— .09
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.33	— .34
Cassia Buds	lb.	.12½	— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26	— .28
Mombasa	lb.	.27	— .28
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.20	— .23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.15½	— .16
Penang	lb.	.33	— .35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.10	— .11
African	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cochin	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Mace, Banda	lb.	.60	— .61
No. 2 Batavia	lb.	.45	— .46
Batavia	lb.	.45	— .46
Nutmegs	lb.	.14	— .18
Pepper, black	lb.	.11¼	— .14¼
White	lb.	.19½	— .21
Pimento	lb.	.03½	— .03¾

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Santos 4's	lb.	.09½	— .10¼
East India—Private growth.	lb.	.25	— .26
Padang Int	lb.	.22	— .23
Timor	lb.	.19	— .21½
Kroe	lb.	.18	— .22
Mandheling	lb.	.26	— .27
Angkola	lb.	.24½	— .26
Mocha, large	lb.	.22	— .23
Shortberry	lb.	.26½	— .27
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal	
Straits Liberian	lb.	.15	— .15½
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.16½	— .18
La Guaira	lb.	.08¼	— .09¼
Caracas, Washed	lb.	.12¼	— .13¼
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08¼	— .09¼
Washed	lb.	.11	— .14
Colombian	lb.	.10	— .16

Maracaibos	lb.	.09¼	— .15¼
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.09	— .09½
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .15½
Coatepec	lb.	.10	— .11
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Oaxaca	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .14
Tapachula	lb.	.12	— .14
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.09	— .10
Huatusco	lb.	.09	— .10
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Fair to good	lb.	.11½	— .13
Prime to choice	lb.	.13	— .14
Nicaragua	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Washed	lb.	.10	— .12
Guatemala & Cuban, common lb.	lb.	.07	— .08
Fair to good	lb.	.11½	— .13
Prime to choice	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09
Good ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .12½

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.16	— .17
Superior	lb.	.18	— .19
Formosa, fair	lb.	.19	— .20
Good	lb.	.21	— .23
Superior	lb.	.23	— .24
Fine	lb.	.27	— .28
Finest	lb.	.32	— .34
Choice	lb.	.35	— .40
Choicest	lb.	.45	— .50
Country Green, gunpowder, Extra	lb.	.40	— .50
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.33	— .36
Seconds	lb.	.23	— .25
Young Hysons	lb.	.30	— .40
Extras	lb.	.23	— .30
Firsts	lb.	.18	— .25
Seconds	lb.	.17	— .18
Thirds	lb.	.32	— .40
Pingsuey, Pinhead	lb.	.28	— .32
Extras	lb.	.21	— .25
Firsts	lb.	.18	— .21
Seconds	lb.	.13	— .16
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.24	— .26
Seconds	lb.	.21	— .22
Thirds	lb.	.16	— .17
Japan, basket and pan fired, Common	lb.	.20	— .22
Medium	lb.	.24	— .25
Good	lb.	.26	— .27
Fine	lb.	.28	— .29
Finest	lb.	.30	— .31
Choice	lb.	.32	— .33
Congou, common	lb.	.21	— .22
India, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.27	— .28
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.27	— .28
Pekoe	lb.	.28	— .29
Orange pekoe	lb.	.29	— .30
Java, Pekoe	lb.	.27	— .28
Orange pekoe	lb.	.30	— .31

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.15½	— .16
Quayquil	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Cuban	lb.	.14	— .14½
Trinidad	lb.	.16	— .17
Jamaica	lb.	.13	— .13½
Maracaibo	lb.	.19	— .19½

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-War-Fed.
Powdered	6.20	6.20	6.20 6.20 6.20
XXXX, powdered	6.25	6.25	6.25 6.25 6.25
Confectioners' A	6.00	6.00	6.00 6.00 6.00
Standard gran.	6.15	6.10	6.10 6.15 6.10
Fine gran.	6.10	6.10	6.10 6.10 6.10
2-lb. bags fine gr.	6.40	6.40	6.40 6.40 6.40
5-lb. bags fine gr.	6.30	6.30	6.30 6.30 6.30
10-lb. bags fine gr.	6.25	6.25	6.25 6.25 6.25
25-lb. bags fine gr.	6.15	6.15	6.15 6.15 6.15

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Blackstrap	gal.	.09½	— .10½
Prime	gal.	.35	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10	— .14
Medium	lb.	.15	— .17
Fancy	lb.	.25	— .26
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	Nominal	
Clover No. 1	lb.	Nominal	
Extracted	lb.	Nominal	
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	Nominal	
Maple Sugar and Syrups—			
Syrup	gal.	.85	— 1.00
Sugar	lb.	.11½	— .13

The Jobbing Trade

Slow Collections Are Attributed in Large Part to Druggists' Pechant for Taking Life Easy in the Summer Time

Jobbers are complaining of slow collections but in explanation say this tendency to hold back payments for goods does not indicate a lack of prosperity among retail druggists so much as it reflects upon their methods of doing business. "This is an old story with us in the summer time," said the sales manager for one large concern who was inclined to indulge in a little good-natured criticism of his customers' dilatory tactics. "The average druggist does not buy in very large quantities at this season and does not seem to be in any hurry to pay for what little he does buy. Some of them, I presume, argue that when their bills are small little is to be gained by discounting them. Others are just naturally inclined to take life easy this hot weather and you cannot hardly blame them. It's a lot more fun to go fishing or idle away your time in the cooling breezes of a mountain retreat than it is to stick around close to your work. Mr. Druggist has clerks who can run the business, so he should worry. There will be time enough to pay bills when he comes back from vacationing."

"Then you do not regard the druggist as a good merchant?"

"Young man, I have been in this business for many years, but I haven't held down the job by giving out for publication my views concerning druggists' merchandising ability."

Large Orders Frequently Turned Down

Small and often buying continues to feature the general trade. This policy meets with the approval of jobbers for the reason that their stocks of so many articles are down to the point where large sales to one customer might deprive others from getting supplies urgently needed to fill immediate wants.

For this reason it is frequently necessary for the sales managers to turn down orders from their men on the road which in normal times would be welcomed with open arms, a proceeding that calls forth a loud protest from salesmen who feel they are being poorly rewarded for their enterprise in securing such orders.

Some of the jobbers who have loaded up with considerable quantities of citric acid at higher prices than are now prevailing admit that they may get their fingers burned, but, as one man said, "everything is a gamble in the drug trade these days, and we can't all guess right all the time."

"MADE IN GERMANY" LABEL DOOMED?

Manufacturers in Kaiser's Domain Are Said to be Selling Goods without Famous Mark of Origin

American importers assert that the most famous mark of origin in the world is doomed; that German manufacturing firms are very generally abandoning the "Made in Germany" label that has for decades been used on all German products, and that this action is taken with the secret encouragement of the Imperial Government, according to the July *Bulletin* of the United States Trade Market Association.

"The immediate cause," says the *Bulletin*, "is the difficulty of selling goods in hostile markets, or even getting them through to neutral markets, if they are known to be of German origin. In order to keep their factories at work and hold some of their foreign trade, it is said that the manufacturers are sending their products first to Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, and then having them re-shipped with trade marks representing them as made there rather than in Germany. Some German firms are even said to have bought factories in adjacent neutral countries, so that they may ship their goods there in an incomplete state, putting the finishing touches on them in the neutral factories, and exporting them as 'Made in Switzerland,' 'Made in Holland,' etc."

"The real significance of this expedient, say the importers supposed to be in the secret, is that the Germans apparently intend to continue it when the war is over. They know that

Germany has literally to compete with a 'world of enemies' in business even more than in war—that not only in all the hostile countries and their dependencies throughout the world, but even in many neutral countries of both hemispheres, there will be such strong sentiment against Germany that the German label will handicap goods rather than help their sale.

"If all this be true, if Germany after the war will have to take up the stupendous task of regaining her lost world trade anonymously instead of with her customary boldness and directness, it is the most striking indication yet given of the grievous price that the German industry and commerce will have to pay for German militarism."

MEMPHIS WHOLESALE DRUGGIST OPTIMISTIC

"After visiting Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester, Boston and New York City, and having had an opportunity to observe conditions there, I have come to the conclusion that the South never had brighter prospects." This statement is credited to R. R. Ellis, of the Hessig-Ellis Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn., upon his return from an extensive trip to the North and East. Mr. Ellis explained this by saying that the crops this year will be record-breakers. The cotton will lift the mortgages and provide a surplus, while the grains and foodstuffs, ordinarily bought in the North, are being raised this year in the South. He said that the North now believed in the solidity of the South and was willing to lend money for Southern enterprises.

OMAHA DRUG JOBBER MOVES

The Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha, Nebr., has announced that it will be located for a year or so at 1609 Farnam street, west of the old building which it has occupied for 21 years. It is stated that a permanent site will ultimately be selected. The company is obliged to move on account of the erection of a new building at the old location, which is said to be the most valuable corner in Omaha.

WHOLESALE THEFT OF MORPHINE

A New Orleans, La., wholesale drug firm recently reported the theft of 56,800 morphine tablets. Addicts or persons engaged in illicit drug traffic are suspected.

PERSONAL MENTION

L. N. Brunswick, of the Brunswick Drug Co., Los Angeles, Cal., visited the New York chemical and drug trade last week.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of Schieffelin & Co., New York City, is spending a part of the summer at his summer residence at Bar Harbor, Maine.

Walter V. Smith, president of Valentine H. Smith & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, whose brother Howard E. Smith, secretary of the company, and the latter's wife, have just returned from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, plans to visit San Francisco in September with Dr. A. E. Miller, president of Aschenbach & Miller, and C. Mahlon Kline, vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Co., following their attendance at the N. W. D. A. meeting at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Charles H. Porter, druggist, Henning, Tenn., has been elected president of a Business Men's club recently organized in that city. The club starts in with 30 members, but the number of members will be greatly increased.

A. G. Enderle, president of the Johnson-Enderle-Pauley Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., recently suffered a painful injury to his right eye while playing golf on the Triple A links, in that city. In making a drive his ball struck a tree, rebounded and struck the eye, rendering him unconscious. Mr. Enderle's caddy called for aid. It is reported that he will not lose the sight of the eye.

Joseph C. Hearn, of the staff of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, returned Monday from a two weeks' vacation, which he spent in New England.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	-.50	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1lb. b.....lb.	1.25	-1.30	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.20	-.27
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	-.60	Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	-.25	Iodide.....oz.	.45	-.50
Seconds.....lb.	.36	-.40	Powdered.....lb.	.24	-.29	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	-.17
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	-.60	Root, English.....lb.	1.00	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	-.20
Sorts.....lb.	.20	-.30	Powdered.....lb.	.25	-.30	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	-.27
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.30	-.34	Root, German.....lb.	.31	-.36	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	-.30
Acetanilid.....lb.	.90	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.175	-.175	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.50	-.65
Acetone, Pure C. P., med lb.	.40	-.43	Aconitine, Amorp., 1/2 oz. v. ea.	1.00	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.60	-.70
Technical.....lb.	.36	-.40	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	.70	-.70	Aspirin.....oz.	.58	-.58
Acetphenetidine, U. S. P., lb.	5.20	-5.70	Cryst. 15 gr. v. ea.	1.00	1.00	25 oz. lots.....oz.	.53	-.53
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.10	-.12	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.60	1.80	Atropine, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	26.00	-27.25
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.12	-.15	Hydrous.....lb.	1.40	1.50	Sulphate, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	25.00	-26.20
C. P., Glacial, 99 1/4%.....lb.	.22	-.28	(See also Lanoline)			Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	-.40
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.20	-.25	Agar Agar.....lb.	.48	-.70	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	.28	-.28
From Toluol.....lb.	3.40	-4.00	Algarin.....oz.	1.20	1.30	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.90	1.00
Boracic, cryst.....lb.	.12	-.15	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	5.00	Oregon.....lb.	.14	-.17
Powdered.....lb.	.12	-.16	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	2.60	-2.70	Peru.....lb.	4.00	4.40
Impalp.....lb.	.20	-.28	Less.....gal.	2.80	2.90	Tolu.....lb.	.55	-.60
Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb.	1.40	1.40	Less.....gal.	2.57	2.58	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	-.30
Cacodylic.....lb.	2.00	2.00	Denatured, bis. & 1/2 bbls.....gal.	2.75	2.85	C. P.....lb.	.85	1.00
Camphoric.....lb.	4.55	4.55	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.40	-.45	Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys.....lb.	.25	-.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.70	1.80	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.50	-.65	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.15	-.18
10 and 15-lb. can.....lb.	1.80	1.85	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.26	-.32	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.45	-.55
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.80	1.85	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	-.55	C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.20	1.00
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.40	-.90	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	-.55	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.37	-.40
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	-.40	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	1.30	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.07	-.10
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.08	-.10	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	1.45	Sulphate, Pow'd (Barytes).....lb.	.25	-.30
1-lb.....lb.	.70	-.70	Cape.....lb.	.14	-.18	Pure precip.....lb.	.25	-.30
C. P.....oz.	.32	-.32	Powdered.....lb.	.20	-.25	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	.15	-.19
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.25	-.28	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	-.20	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.12	-.15
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.20	-.26	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.30	-.36	Bay Laurel Leaves.....gal.	1.65	1.70
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.25	-.25	Powdered.....lb.	.38	-.45	Less.....gal.	1.85	2.00
Citric, cryst., (kegs).....lb.	.58	-.60	Purified.....lb.	.75	1.00	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	-.40
Granulated.....lb.	.65	-.70	Alain, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	-.10	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.25	1.35
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.85	1.00	Althea Root, Cut.....lb.	.55	-.60	Para.....lb.	1.00	1.15
Gallie.....oz.	.10	-.12	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.08 1/2	-.05 1/4	Surinam.....lb.	1.20	1.30
1/4, 1/2, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	1.20	1.30	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.14	-.14	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	4.00	4.50
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.22	-.30	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.05 1/4	-.12	Short.....lb.	3.50	4.00
Hippuric.....oz.	.35	-.40	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06 1/4	-.14	Cuts.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Hydroiodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	-.40	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.80	-.85	Bourbon.....lb.	3.50	3.75
Sealed Tube.....lb.	.50	-.52	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	-.12	So. American.....lb.	1.60	1.75
Hydrobrom. conc., v.....oz.	.10	-.12	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.07	-.08	Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb	1.25	1.35
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl. oz.	.05	-.09	Cryst. C. P.....lb.	.45	-.50	German.....lb.	1.40	1.50
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	.10	-.12	Purified.....lb.	.20	-.22	Root, German.....lb.	.92	1.02
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut.	1.35	1.50	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	6.00	Powdered.....lb.	.30	-.40
pch. bot.....lb.	1.35	1.50	Ammonia Water, 18 deg.....lb.	.05	-.07	Benzine.....gal.	.30	-.40
52 p. c., ceres. bt.....lb.	1.35	1.50	26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.07	-.09 1/4	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	2.10	2.25
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	.12	-.12	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	-.40	Sumatra.....lb.	.43	-.50
U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.06	-.10	Powdered.....lb.	.75	-.75	Powdered.....lb.	.53	-.60
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.09	-.11	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.10	-.14	Berberine, C. P., 1/2 oz. v. ea.	1.75	1.90
Dilute.....oz.	.05	-.07	Benzoate.....lb.	.15	-.20	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	-.25
Molybdic, C. P.....lb.	6.50	7.00	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.22	-.26	Bismuth, Betanaph. (Or phol).....oz.	—	-.80
Muriatic, conc. 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. 2 1/2 c).....lb.	.05	-.07	Bromide, 1 lb. bottles.....lb.	1.80	1.90	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	3.70	3.95
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	-.15	Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.29	-.36	Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb.	3.00	3.25
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	-.25	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	-.15	40 p. c.....lb.	2.80	3.00
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.25	-.25	Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85).....oz.	.15	-.18	Subbenzoate.....lb.	3.30	3.60
Oxalic.....lb.	.35	-.45	Iodide.....lb.	4.50	5.30	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.35	3.60
Powdered.....lb.	.40	-.50	Molybdate.....lb.	.32	-.40	Subgallate.....lb.	3.00	3.25
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	-.19	Muriate.....lb.	.14	-.17	Subiodide.....lb.	5.00	5.15
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p. c.....lb.	.35	-.40	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.08 1/2	-.14	Subnitrate.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	-.45	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.15	-.20	Tannate.....oz.	.27	-.30
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.60	-.75	Powdered.....lb.	.22	-.23	Valerate.....oz.	.34	-.38
Picric.....lb.	2.25	2.75	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.22	-.23	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	-.35
Pyrogallie, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 lb. cans	1.50	1.60	Granulated.....lb.	.22	-.23	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	-.25
1 oz. v.....oz.	.18	-.24	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.45	-.50	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.88	-.92
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.20	-.22	Salicylate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	1.80	2.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.02	-.92
Crude.....gal.	.30	-.40	Pure, resub.....lb.	.06	-.16	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).....lb.	36	-.50
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	2.85	3.05	Valerate.....oz.	.21	-.25	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.20	-.25
Bulk.....lb.	2.85	3.00	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.50	3.75	Powdered.....lb.	.60	-.90
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.25	-.30	Technical.....lb.	.40	-.50	Jeweler's.....lb.	.08 1/2	-.10
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	—	-.50	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.26	-.36	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	.09	-.12
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	—	-.50	Seed.....lb.	.35	-.40	Powdered.....lb.	1.25	1.35
Less.....lb.	.05	-.02	Anise Seed.....lb.	.18	-.20	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.35	1.45
C. P.....lb.	.13	-.16	Star.....lb.	.28	-.31	Short.....lb.	1.30	1.40
Sulphurous, U. S. P., so'n lb.	.12	-.14	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	-.40	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	1.50
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	.80	1.00	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	-.20	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.22	-.26
Medicinal.....lb.	.50	-.55	Antimony Needle.....lb.	.32	-.36	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.35	-.40
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.50	-.55	Antipyrine.....oz.	.85	-.95	Cassia.....lb.	.22	-.28
Powdered.....lb.	.51	-.56	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	2.25	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.20	-.24
Trichloracetic.....oz.	.20	-.22	Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	2.25	Seed.....lb.	.34	-.38
Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.16	-.18	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.18	-.23	Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.40	-.45
Acoin.....oz.	—	3.50	Powdered.....lb.	.23	-.28	Baker's A and white.....lb.	.34	-.38
			Aristol, Bayer.....lb.	.30	1.80	Dutch.....lb.	.34	-.38
			Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.35	-.35	Huyler's 12 lb. box.....lb.	.36	-.40
			Powdered.....lb.	.45	-.50	Maillard's.....lb.	8.00	8.50
			Root.....lb.	.08	-.10	Caffeine, pure.....lb.	.60	-.70
			Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.55	-.60	Benzoate.....oz.	.50	-.60
			Bermuda, true.....lb.	.14	-.16	Bromide.....oz.	.45	-.50
			Jamaica.....lb.	.34	-.37	Citrated.....lb.	4.35	4.80
			St. Vincent.....lb.					
			Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.					

Near-Famine of Drugs In Warring Countries

Germany, Austria and Russia Most Seriously Affected and Governments Threaten to Commandeer Available Supplies—New Experiments in Extracting Iodine—Making Glycerin from Lard

The war has caused a great scarcity in chemicals, drugs and medicines in Europe.

One of the marked phases has been the resourcefulness of the German chemists in finding substitutes for necessary articles, supplies of which through regular channels were not to be had. London pharmaceutical journals are now commenting on the recent reports, first published in *WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS*, that Germany had bought up large quantities of Norwegian codliver oil to be used for lubricating purposes in the absence of heavy petroleum.

The Germans are also credited with having made glycerin from lard, which chemists here say is possible but too expensive for ordinary commercial purposes. The cargoes of four Scandinavian boats carrying a total of 9,500,000 pounds of lard, were seized by the British recently and were destined, it is said, to Germany by way of Copenhagen.

Fats and fixed oils, from which glycerin can also be extracted, are becoming very scarce in Germany, reports from England say, and the owners of these products are obliged to register them with the municipal authorities. The decree concerns principally the owners of oil mills, stearine, soap factories, etc., but also applies to anyone who has more than two hundred-weight of fats or fixed oils in his possession.

Conserving Supplies of Fats

In this connection the following comments from the *Chemist and Druggist* of London are of interest:

"We have from time to time reported upon the measures taken by the German Government to conserve supplies of glycerin, at the present day one of the most important staples in the production of explosives. There appears to be a real shortage of it in Germany consequent upon diminished imports of fats and oils. The drug trade in this country has had a recent unwelcome and expensive reminder of this through the advance in the price of Norwegian codliver oil, which has doubled its value in a month. Balked of its supplies of more suitable vegetable and animal fats, the German Government, in a moment of inspiration, became a buyer of codliver oil in Norway, but why it waited until the Lofoten fisheries were in full swing it is difficult to understand."

It is more than probable that Germany is utilizing some of the cheaper fats for the making of glycerin and reserving such more expensive fatty substances as codliver oil for other purposes. Soap makers in Germany have for some time past been treating their fats and oils by splitting up the glycerin and fatty acids, probably by Prince's process with superheated steam, patented in 1854. Surplus fatty acids are now regularly offered on the Hamburg oil market, and their acids alone are used for making soap. All vegetable and animal oils may be hydrolysed by the same process, and it is therefore not surprising that while Germany can get millions of pounds of lard she will reserve codliver oil and other oils that are dearer than lard for ordinary or other uses.

A Scarcity of Many Chemicals

Certain chemicals are also being commandeered by the German Government for war purposes. These include saltpetre (potassium, sodium, ammonium, and calcium nitrates, and nitric acid in every concentration, crude as well as refined, and in mixtures), toluol (crude, refined, pure and in mixtures), all sorts of nitro-toluol, Japanese camphor in all forms and preparations, glycerin (75 per cent and over), sulphur (including iron sulphide, zinc sulphide, sulphurous acid and sulphuric acid).

Prices of all medicines have become much higher in Germany. Among the items most seriously affected are citric acid, tartaric acid, dried egg albumen, arrowroot, carrageen, colloidum, colophony, canella bark, quillaia bark, saffron, cascarrilla, pure dextrine, marshmallow flowers, aniseed, hemp

seed, cardamoms, isinglass, potassium chlorate, potassium tartrate, methyl salicylate, arachis oil, cinnamon oil, eucalyptus oil, sandalwood oil, sesame oil, tamarinds, hard soap, sublimed sulphur, tartrates, turpentine.

Shortage of Iodine in Russia

Previous to the war, Russia was dependent upon Germany for her supply of iodine. Since the war, Russia has faced a serious shortage of this much needed antiseptic for wounded soldiers. An experimental station was established at Ekaterinoslav for the extraction of iodine from seaweed, not the brown seaweed (*Fucus*) from which iodine is obtained in France and Great Britain, but a red seaweed (*Prilophora*), two varieties of which are found on the Russian Murman coast. Supplies of this seaweed are obtained from the Odessa-Dunai-Sevastopol region of the Black Sea, where it forms huge growths at a depth of between twenty and thirty fathoms, which were discovered in 1909. The first experiments were made under the auspices of the military authorities, and 18 pounds were obtained. The seaweed is burned in special kilns and the iodine is obtained from the kelp solution by a catalytic process. Special apparatus is being prepared for the extraction of the iodine. It is hoped that the output will reach 114 pounds a month, all of which, according to *The Chemist and Druggist*, of London, England, is intended exclusively for the military authorities, so that it cannot be stated whether this source of supply will prove commercially important or not.

Austria Faces a Drug Famine

The Austrian Ministry of the Interior has issued a second official warning to doctors and chemists to exercise the strictest economy in the use of drugs. It is pointed out that further reduction in the consumption of certain articles is absolutely necessary as the import of foreign drugs has entirely ceased, while Germany has restricted the export of medicaments. The following articles are especially mentioned as being in danger of complete exhaustion: morphine and codeine, cocaine and its salts, camphor, Peru balsam and synthetic substitutes therefor, castor oil, hydrastis, ipecacuanha, senega root, wool fat, bismuth salts, iodine and iodides, and boric acid and borates. Moreover, pharmacists are warned that their stocks of these drugs can be commandeered at any time for the use of the army. Nearly all drugs have advanced greatly in price.

1500 AT REXALL CONVENTION

Fifteen hundred delegates attended the thirteenth annual Rexall convention, held at the Auditorium, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco. "Rexall Day" was a feature of the occasion. On the closing day a chest of silver was awarded in a ladies' contest and five chests of silver in the stockholders' contest. Two hundred delegates arrived on a special train from Boston. President Louis K. Liggett presented the annual address.

BOOSTING ST. LOUIS DRUG CLUB

The St. Louis, Mo., Drug Club has been boosting its membership campaign through the columns of its official organ, *The Drug Club Booster*. The club is conducting a "Pill Rollers' Campaign" to increase the membership to 500 so that the club can move to downtown quarters. E. W. Rose and Henry L. Hudson, former presidents of the club, are the editors of the July issue. It contains articles by members. A banquet will be given by the club August 19. There will be a cabaret show and prizes in a grab bag contest.

DRUG CLERKS IN CONVENTION

The California Drug Clerks' Association at its convention, held in San Francisco, Los Angeles was selected as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected: President, J. S. O'Callaghan, San Francisco; vice-president, H. E. Allen, San Jose; corresponding and financial secretary, C. Holman, San Francisco; treasurer, Joseph Besby, San Francisco; executive committee, C. B. Whilden, W. H. Adair, Fred Driscoll; trustees, J. H. Flint, E. T. Riley and John Justin; claims and auditing committee, Fred Rheme, Philip Weiss and George Girard.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	—	.20	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.06	—	.08
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....oz.	.50	—	.60	Blue	lb.	.14	—	.19	Ground	lb.	.07	—	.09
Sulphate, eighths .....	.65	—	.70	Colchicum Root	lb.	.30	—	.33	Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	—	.26
Valerate .....	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.38	—	.41	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	—	.08
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.22	—	Seed	lb.	1.00	—	1.15	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.16	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	Powdered	lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.27
White, peeled and split.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Collodion, U. S. P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	
Calcium Benzoate	oz.	—	.19	Flexible	lb.	.55	—	.60	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.85	—	.95
Bromide	lb.	1.00	—	Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.05
Chloride crude	lb.	.08	—	Pulp	lb.	.60	—	.65	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.85	—	.95
Fused	lb.	.55	—	Colombo Root	lb.	.18	—	.22	Garlic, on strings,	string	.25	—	.30
Granulated	lb.	.25	—	Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.16	—	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.75	—	.85	
Hypophosphate	lb.	.95	—	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	—	.45	Gold	lb.	.65	—	.75
Iodide	lb.	5.50	—	Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	—	.22	Silver	lb.	.65	—	.75
Lactate	oz.	.10	—	Seed	lb.	.20	—	.25	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	5.00
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	1.20	—	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Gelseminine, C. P., crystals,	lb.	—	—	5.00
Permanganate	oz.	.25	—	Para	lb.	.47	—	.52	Ger., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	—	5.00
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	—	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	—	—	5.00
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Ammoniated	lb.	.50	—	.50	Gelsmium Root	lb.	.20	—	.22
Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	Carbonate	lb.	.24	—	.32	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.10	—	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Gentian Root	lb.	.14	—	.17	
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.60	—	Iodide	oz.	.40	—	.46	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.23
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb.	.45	—	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	—	.43	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.12	—	.14
Camphor, refined	lb.	.45	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.16	—	.18
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.47	—	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	—	.15	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.22	—	.24
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	Barrels	lb.	.08	—	.08½	Ground	lb.	.24	—	.26
Japanese	lb.	.45	—	Powdered	lb.	.13	—	.16	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.31
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	.09	—	Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	Ginseng	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
So. American	lb.	.08	—	Coriander	lb.	.10	—	.12	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb.	.23½	—	.24½
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	—	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.21	and bbls. added	lb.	.24½	—	.25½
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.00	—	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer-	lb.	—	—	—	in cans	lb.	.24½	—	.25½
Cantharides, Russ., sifted.....lb.	4.60	—	4.80	cury Bichloride)	lb.	—	—	—	Less	lb.	.32	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	4.75	—	Cotoin, true, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	—	—	—	27.00	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	lb.	2.80	—	3.40
Chinese	lb.	1.85	—	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Capsicum	lb.	.36	—	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	4.60	—	4.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	—	Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25	Golden Seal Root	lb.	4.60	—	4.75
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	Coumarin	oz.	.48	—	.56	Powdered	lb.	4.85	—	5.00
Caraway	lb.	.14	—	Cranesbill	lb.	.24	—	.29	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	.46	—	.51
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	—	Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.37	—	.45	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.22	—	.27	
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	—	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.90	—	2.15	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.32
Cardamom, Seed bleached.....lb.	1.90	—	2.15	Carbonate	oz.	.20	—	.25	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	—	.45
Decorated	lb.	1.60	—	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	—	.38	Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	—	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	—	.72	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	—	.06
Carminative, No. 40	oz.	.35	—	Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.75	Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	3.25	—	3.35
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	—	Cudbear	lb.	.30	—	.40	Carbonate	oz.	.35	—	.40
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.22	—	Culver's Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.	—	—	1.60
Cassia, China	lb.	.16	—	Cumin Seed	lb.	.28	—	.32	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	—	1.34
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	Damia Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.24	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Fistula	lb.	.13	—	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	—	Root	lb.	.30	—	.33	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	Cut	lb.	.32	—	.38	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.16	—	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	—	.14	Sheet	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	White	lb.	.09	—	.15	Heliotropin	oz.	—	—	.32
Celery Seed	lb.	.34	—	Digitalin, eighths	oz.	—	—	10.75	Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.15	—	.18
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	—	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....ea.	.50	—	.55	Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20	
Yellow	lb.	.18	—	German	lb.	.30	—	.35	Hemol	oz.	.80	—	.85
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.33	—	Powdered	lb.	.36	—	.41	Hemp Seed	lb.	.06½	—	.09½
Chalk, Precipitated, English,	lb.	.11	—	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.35	—	.40	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.28	—	.42	
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,	lb.	.60	—	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.65	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.34	—	.46
Pink	box	.60	—	Dover's Powder	lb.	2.25	—	2.60	Seed	lb.	—	—	.35
White, bbls.	box	.004	—	Dragon's Blood powd.....lb.	.40	—	.70	Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	—	.35	
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Extra	lb.	1.10	—	1.35	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	—	.37
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.48	—	Powdered	lb.	1.15	—	1.38	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.85	—	1.10
Chicle	lb.	.70	—	Reeds	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	—	—	—	.35
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	—	Duotol	oz.	—	—	1.50	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.41	—	.50
Chinolin, pure	oz.	.45	—	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	—	.40	Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	—	.33
Chiretta	lb.	.25	—	Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40	Elaterium	oz.	.70	—	.75	Salicylate and Sulphate gr.	40	—	.45	.15
Chloroform	lb.	.45	—	Elderberries	lb.	.25	—	.30	Honey, strained	lb.	.12	—	.15
Chrysarobin	lb.	.24	—	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	—	.37	Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.36	—	.43
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	—	.30	Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.....lb.	.39	—	.47	
Red	lb.	.36	—	Elecampane Root	lb.	.16	—	.22	Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.38	—	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	—	.32	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00	30.00
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz.	.45	—	.50	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	—	.35	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Salicylate	oz.	.22	—	Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	—	.33	Sulphate	oz.	30.00	—	30.00
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.22	—	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Hydrochinon	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Salicylate	oz.	.18	—	Ergot, Russia	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-	lb.	.20	—	.25
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	Powdered	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Sol. Technical	lb.	—	—	.29
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	—	Ether Acetic	lb.	.45	—	.60	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....gr.	.20	—	.29	.29
Powdered, pure	lb.	.25	—	Chloric, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	—	1.10	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.	ea.	—	—	3.75
Penang	lb.	.42	—	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.30	—	.36	vials	ea.	.30	—	.40
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	.43	—	.48	U. S. P.	lb.	.30	—	.36	Crystal, white	gr.	.20	—	.27
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼ oz. v.....oz.	4.50	—	4.75	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	—	.36	Hydrobromide	gr.	.20	—	.27
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.....oz.	4.20	—	4.45	Washed	lb.	.29	—	.36	Iceland Moss	lb.	.14	—	.16
¼ oz. vials	oz.	4.45	—	Valerianic	oz.	.25	—	.30	Ichthyol	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Oleate (S. p. C. Alk.).....oz.	.80	—	1.00	Eucaïne Hydrochlor. ....oz.	—	—	—	3.50	Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.45	—	Eucalyptol, U. S. P. ....oz.	.08	—	.10	Insect Powder	lb.	.50	—	.60	
Truxillo	lb.	.15	—	Eucalyptus (Leaves)	lb.	.15	—	.20	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n	lb.	.65	—	.75
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.).....lb.	.20	—	.25	Euonymin (Elec. powd.).....oz.	.40	—	.45	Iodine Bromide	oz.	.40	—	.45	
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	Euphorbium	lb.	.34	—	.38	Resublimed	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.80	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	4.60	—	4.75	
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	Euquinine	oz.	—	—	1.40	Deodorized	oz.	.60	—	.64
Codeine	oz.	7.25	—	Exalgine	oz.	—	—	1.40	Ipecac Root, Carthagea	lb.	2.35	—	2.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.75	—	Fennel Seed	lb.	.40	—	.52	Powdered	lb.	2.45	—	2.70
Sulphate	oz.	7.30	—	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	9.00	—	9.50	Rio	lb.	nominal	—	nominal
				Less	lb.	.08	—	.10	Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	—	.25
				Ground	lb.	.07	—	.10	Irish (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	—	—	.60

East Africa Good Opening For American Drug Trade

Attitude of Public is Decidedly Cordial to Our Pharmaceutical Products, According to United States Consul George A. Chamberlain

American manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties have a chance to establish more firmly their hold on the market of Portuguese East Africa, owing to conditions which have arisen during the present war. United States Consul, George A. Chamberlain, Lourence Marques, under date of June 12, writes that "the general feeling of the public with reference to American pharmaceutical products is decidedly cordial, and the only barrier against our manufacturers dominating the entire market is the matter of price, in spite of the fact that the quality and attractive preparation of the goods very often overbalance the difference in cost. All the pharmacies in town have unusual facilities for display, and this is all the special advertising most specialties get. In the case, however, of certain special preparations it would pay the American manufacturer to insist upon local advertising in the press, apportioning a certain percentage of his profits to this end, and requiring of his agent an accounting as well as samples of advertisements.

Pharmacies Import for Individual Needs

"There are no jobbers in the American sense of the term in this market, owing to the fact that all the pharmacies import for their individual needs. In the selling of general drugs, it is not advisable to seek an exclusive agent, but for those specialties which justify an advertising campaign an agent chosen from one of the three large importing firms that are distributors of general merchandise throughout the coast and the eastern Transvaal would probably prove more effective than any single pharmacy. These three firms are general importers of everything from groceries to machinery by the carload.

"Should the manufacturer undertake to advertise extensively, it might be possible to persuade a local pharmacy to contract for a stated amount of goods, and in such a case the pharmacy should be made the agent. The market of Portuguese East Africa, however, is exceedingly small, the total European or white population not amounting to more than 10,000 out of a total estimated at about 2,000,000, including blacks and Asiatics. The latter classes can not be considered as paying drug consumers. As the market is so small, there is no competition worthy of the name.

"All firms in Portuguese East Africa have a working knowledge of English, and any names of patent medicines which are adaptable to the European market are equally so here. No legal restrictions are in force for the sale of proprietary medicines, and any trade-mark protected in Portugal can also be protected in her colonies by the payment of additional fees.

Goods Should Be Properly Packed

"As to credits, except where long relations or special references establish the purchasing firm in the confidence of the exporter, it is best to stick to the rule of cash against shipping documents, but the manufacturer should take special pains to pack his goods in such a way that they will stand not only the long voyage of from 45 to 60 days, but also the peculiar conditions of tropical climates after their arrival and while held in stock. Goods likely to suffer from rapid variations in temperature and extreme humidity should be shipped only in small parcels proportionate to the restricted population. The manufacturer who places an initial order so large that it defies rapid sale and becomes decomposed and fly specked in the show cases of his customer will book no repeat orders. All products made up in cardboard packages should, of course, be shipped in tin-lined cases.

"The import duty assessed on patent medicines and all kinds of drugs entering this country is: Tariff duty, 5 per cent ad valorem; municipal tax, 25 per cent of tariff duty; commercial contribution, 3 per cent ad valorem; municipal contribution, 50 per cent of commercial contribution. The duty plus the various surtaxes is equivalent to an ad valorem rate of 10.75 per cent."

(Lists of the principal general importers and distributors and of the principal pharmacies in Portuguese East Africa may be obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branch offices.)

GINSENG POPULAR IN INDO-CHINA

The Chinese of Indo-China, numbering about 400,000 of the population, cling tenaciously to their medicines and medicinal herbs, which, according to Lawrence P. Briggs, United States Consul at Saigon, are imported to the value of about \$500,000 annually. He says:

"Contact with French medical science seems to mark no diminution in this trade. On the contrary, their medicines appeal more strongly to the natives than the French remedies, and the trade in Chinese medicines is steadily increasing.

"One of the most prized of their medicinal herbs is ginseng. Its importation at Saigon totals 100 to 200 pounds annually, valued at \$10,000 to \$20,000. Perhaps 80 per cent of the ginseng used in Indo-China enters at Saigon. In common with other Chinese medicinal herbs it pays an import duty of 60 francs per 100 kilos (5.25 cents a pound). It is much prized as a general tonic and as a special remedy for disorders and diseases of the nervous system. It retails at about \$100 to \$200 per pound. Practically the entire supply comes from Korea.

"There are 18 Chinese pharmacies in Saigon and 30 to 40 in Cholon; but most of the ginseng is imported by Tek Hoon Tong and Ban Teck Tong, of Saigon, and Sin Hock Tong and Kwong Hoon Tong, of Cholon."

DRUG HOUSES AFTER SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Advertising, on the American plan, it is said, is being utilized by Schieffelin & Co., New York City, and other exporters, in a campaign recently begun to obtain a greater share of South American trade in face powders and other toilet articles. It is claimed that widespread publicity has resulted in many inquiries for samples, and larger demands have followed experimental orders.

SALTS OF HEAVY METAL FIRM

(Continued from page 10)

manufacture of fulminates. Where stocks of the metal do exist in England, they are very limited, and under strict control or partly earmarked against government requirements. Since the war commenced France has purchased considerable quantities from Spain, Italy and England, but the amount which may be obtained from Spain will be very limited next year. England hopes to have some shipments from Italy under special license, as the production of quicksilver in that country is second only to that of Spain. The United States is in much the same position as England, owing to the fact that it is difficult to draw supplies from other producing countries.

The general outlook, therefore, points to very stringent conditions during the continuation of the war, and the price may be forced up to a figure not reached for many decades. There are unlimited possibilities for the outlet of mercury fulminate in the manufacture of explosives. The present high price should, however, stimulate production in the various countries unless labor difficulties intervene.

The silver market has remained unchanged. A review of the situation published by *Metal Industry* shows that for the month of July there was wild and erratic trading in all the metals except tin, with a general tendency towards a lower price.

Tin, lead and spelter have each declined about three cents over the first of the month. The exports of copper for the month were only about 15,000 tons as compared to 34,145 tons for July, 1914. Unless there is a greatly increased demand for all metals caused by renewed munition demands and further cutting off of imports, it seems that prices of medicinal salts of the metals have gone about as high as they will. There is, however, no indication that the present prices will drop to normal until some months after the war.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	14	—	16	Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Eucalyptus	lb.	.75	—	.85
Bromide	oz.	10	—	10	Metal, Powdered	oz.	.32	—	.40	Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Benzoate	oz.	—	—	18	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon	oz.	.06	—	.70	Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Iron Chloride, crst., U. S.	lb.	18	—	20	Phosphate	lb.	.05	—	.08	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	80	—	90	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.14	—	.16	Turkish	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	75	—	83	C. P. Crystals	lb.	.14	—	.16	Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.					Dried	lb.	.12	—	.20	Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.60	—	2.75
(12 p. c. Q.) Scales	lb.	2.30	—	2.50	Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—	—	—	Gold Medal Tilly, large	gross	—	—	—
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	2.60	—	3.00	Blue, small	lb.	2.00	—	2.25	—	—	—	—	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	—	.22	—	—	—	—	—
Iodide	oz.	35	—	40	Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.28	Regular	gross	—	—	—
Syrup	lb.	.36	—	.42	Manganese, Bromide	oz.	.18	—	.23	Capsules	gross	—	—	27.00
Nitrate Sol. U. S. P.	lb.	.27	—	.30	Carbonate, crys., med.	oz.	.08	—	.10	Sylvester's	doz.	—	—	3.00
Oxalate (Ferrous)	lb.	.08	—	.12	Chloride, crst.	lb.	.25	—	.55	Hemlock	lb.	.80	—	.90
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.68	—	.73	Lactate	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Juniper Berries	lb.	1.60	—	1.90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.75	—	.86	Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.18	—	.25	Wood	lb.	.40	—	.45
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	—	.40	Manna, flake, large	lb.	.92	—	1.00	Lard	gal.	.85	—	1.10
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.	—	—	.30	Small	lb.	.52	—	.58	Flowers, Mitcham	oz.	—	—	—
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.	lb.	.75	—	.83	Marjoram Leaves, Ger.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Garden, French	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Quevenne's (by hydr.)	lb.	.48	—	.58	Mastic	lb.	.70	—	.80	Spike	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Salicylate	oz.	.11	—	.15	Matico leaves	lb.	.40	—	.45	Linseed, boiled	gal.	.59	—	.70
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	—	.35	Menthol, crst.	lb.	2.75	—	2.85	Raw	gal.	.58	—	.68
Solution	lb.	.09	—	.15	Mercury	lb.	1.48	—	1.55	Lemon	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Subsulph.	lb.	.20	—	.27	Ammon. (pure precip.)	lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Solution (Monell's)	lb.	.12	—	.15	Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.44	—	1.52	Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Sulph. (Coppers)	100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.40	Powdered	lb.	1.39	—	1.47	Distilled	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Cryst. pure	lb.	.08	—	.12	Bisulphate	lb.	1.30	—	1.37	Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Dried	lb.	.15	—	.18	Chloride, mild (Ca'l')	lb.	1.52	—	1.67	Expressed	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Tartarate & Ammonium	lb.	.70	—	.80	Iodide, green, Proto	lb.	3.35	—	3.90	Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	3.30	—	3.60
and Potass., Scales	lb.	.70	—	.80	Red (Pre. B.)	lb.	3.40	—	3.90	Mustard, artificial	lb.	5.00	—	5.40
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—	.80	Red (Red. Pre.)	lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Essential	oz.	.50	—	.60
Valerate	oz.	.20	—	.23	Oxide, Red (Red. Pre.)	lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Expressed	gal.	.90	—	1.10
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.00	—	6.50	Yellow	oz.	.13	—	.16	Mirbane	lb.	.55	—	.60
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.25	—	.35	Salicylate	oz.	.27	—	.30	Neatsfoot	gal.	.75	—	1.15
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	—	.26	Sulphate (Turp. M'd)	lb.	1.25	—	1.80	Neroli, Bigarade, best.	oz.	4.00	—	4.50
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	.32	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	.84	—	.94	Petals, extra	oz.	4.50	—	5.00
Juniper Berries	lb.	.08	—	.10	cussion)	lb.	.84	—	.94	Nutmeg	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Kamala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Millet Seed	lb.	.06	—	.13	Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal.	gal.	3.25	—	3.50
Powdered	lb.	1.85	—	2.00	German	lb.	—	—	—	and 1 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	—	3.35
Purified	lb.	—	—	.09	Morphine, Acet., ¼ oz. v.	oz.	5.70	—	5.85	3 and 6 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	—	3.35
Kaolin	lb.	.07	—	.09	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	6.10	—	6.36	Malaga	gal.	1.40	—	1.65
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	—	.30	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	5.85	—	6.00	Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Kino	lb.	.55	—	.60	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	5.70	—	5.85	Sage	lb.	2.00	—	2.40
Kola Nut, sm. and lge.	lb.	.65	—	.70	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	5.60	—	5.75	Origanum	lb.	.35	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.22	¼ oz. vial	oz.	5.70	—	5.85	Palm, Lagos	lb.	.20	—	.25
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.55	—	.60	Valerate, ½	oz.	5.85	—	6.10	Kernel	lb.	.25	—	.30
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	—	7.50	Mullein Flow., 1 lb. cans.	lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Paraffin	gal.	.40	—	.50
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.47	—	.55	Musk Root	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Light	gal.	—	—	—
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—	—	.55	Powdered	lb.	—	—	—	Russian	oz.	45	—	60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.55	Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.14	—	.16	Patchouli	gal.	.45	—	.60
"Leibreich"	lb.	—	—	.55	Ground	lb.	.18	—	.20	Peach Kernels	lb.	.50	—	.60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.55	White	lb.	.15	—	.18	Peanut	gal.	1.00	—	1.20
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	—	.55	Ground	lb.	.28	—	.35	Pennyroyal	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.55	Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.28	—	.35	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U.	—	—	—	3.90
(See also Adeps Lanae) ..	lb.	—	—	.55	Naphthalene, flake or balls ..	lb.	.18	—	.19	Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.38	—	.42	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.20	—	.25	Hotchkiss	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	Sulphate	lb.	.20	—	.26	Western	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.30	—	.35	Nutgalls	lb.	.30	—	.36	Pimenta	lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Extra	lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.38	—	.42	Pine Needles	lb.	.75	—	.75
Hand picked	lb.	.45	—	.50	Nutmegs	lb.	.23	—	.27	Poppy, true	lb.	.20	—	.25
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.20	—	.25	Extra large	80 to 25	—	—	.30	Rape Seed	gal.	1.00	—	1.10
Chloride	lb.	.45	—	.50	Nux. Vomica	lb.	.12	—	.14	Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	10.00	—	11.00
Iodide, powdered	lb.	.34	—	.38	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.26	Artificial	oz.	3.50	—	4.00
Nitrate	lb.	.20	—	.28	Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	—	8.00	Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	—	.15	Without Acid	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	Trieste	lb.	.75	—	.75
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	—	.20	Sweet, pure	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Rose	gal.	.40	—	.50
Ground	lb.	.20	—	.25	Amber, crude, dark	lb.	.33	—	.37	Rosin	gal.	.40	—	.50
Licorice, Corig	lb.	.35	—	.40	Rectified	lb.	.27	—	.32	Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	.70	—	.75
Mass	lb.	.34	—	.39	Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Sandalwood, English	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Benne (Sesame), Imported, ..	—	—	—	—	Sassafras	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Root, Russian, cut.	lb.	.24	—	.28	bbbs., or less.	gal.	.85	—	1.00	Savin	lb.	2.60	—	2.80
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.26	Bergamot	lb.	3.80	—	3.90	Spearment, pure	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Root, Spanish, bundles.	lb.	.19	—	.22	Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.50	—	2.65	Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.85	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.24	Cade	lb.	.25	—	.30	Soruce	lb.	.75	—	.90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.	lb.	.05½	—	.06½	Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Tansy	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Assort, 1 ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.10	—	.12	Camphor	lb.	.22	—	.28	Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	—	.50
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	—	.22	Camphor	lb.	.22	—	.28	Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	—	.75
Bitartrate	oz.	—	—	.22	Caraway	lb.	2.25	—	2.30	Red, No. 1	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Bismide	lb.	4.00	—	.22	Cassia	lb.	1.20	—	1.50	White	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Castor, American	lb.	.65	—	.75	Wine, true	lb.	.70	—	.75
Citrate	lb.	1.70	—	1.85	Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.65	—	.75	Wine, Etheral, light	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35	—	.40	Wood	lb.	.65	—	.75	Heavy, true, f. grapes.	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Celery	oz.	.85	—	.95	Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	—	.25	Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Synthetic	lb.	1.70	—	1.85
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30	Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	.80	—	.90	Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.20	—	2.30
Seed, clean	lb.	.35	—	.40	Citronella	lb.	.58	—	1.60	Wmwood, Amer., good.	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Cloves	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ mer-	—	—	—	1.10
Lovage Root, sel., white.	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Coconut, Cochín	lb.	.22	—	.25	cury	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Seed	lb.	.60	—	.70	Ceylon	lb.	.18	—	.23	1/3 Mercury	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Copa	lb.	.18	—	.23	Olibanum	lb.	.16	—	.20
Lycopodium	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Cod Liver, NewFland.	gal.	2.25	—	2.50	Opium (Natural)	lb.	7.40	—	7.65
Mace, whole	lb.	.65	—	.70	Norwegian	gal.	2.75	—	2.90	Granulated	lb.	8.75	—	8.90
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.80	U. S. P., powdered	lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Magnesium, Benzoate	lb.	.80	—	.85	Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Pae. Canaca	lb.	.10	—	.15
Calcined	lb.	.50	—	.62	Cocander	oz.	.62	—	.70	Orris, Florentine	lb.	.20	—	.25
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.14	—	.24	Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.78	—	.83	Select Finger	lb.	.90	—	2.00
2 ozs.	lb.	.16	—	.25	Croton	lb.	1.20	—	1.35	Verona	lb.	.25	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25	Cubeb	lb.	3.40	—	3.50	Paraffin	lb.	.10	—	.12
Ponderous	lb.	.80	—	.85	Cumin	lb.	4.60	—	4.85	Paraform	oz.	.10	—	.14
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.30	—	.32	Dill	oz.	.40	—	.45	Paraldehyde	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
					Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	—	1.40					

Germany Plans Trade Protection After War

Would Keep Skilled Workers and Machinery at Home if Used to Compete with Goods of the Fatherland

(Special to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany may, at the conclusion of the present European war, endeavor to prevent the engagement of German chemists and other skilled craftsmen in foreign countries. A special dispatch to this city from Birmingham, England, tells of the recommendations of a German consular officer with respect to the commercial relations of England and Germany.

"England," he declared, "derives great advantage from the fact that it is in a measure the clearing house for the distribution of all kinds of raw materials, which are first imported into the country and then resold to the Continent. But that must be put a stop to after the war. Even if a new commercial treaty should be made with Britain, and if such a treaty should contain a most-favored-nation clause, there is no reason why favors should be shown to products that are not of English origin. The importation of raw materials is further facilitated because England is the international banking center. But here again Germany will be able to assert herself more than in the past. Foreign bills drawn on German banks should be exempted from stamp duty in Germany, while bills in sterling drawn on London and passed on in Germany should be subjected to a special stamp duty.

"Germany," he continues, "is able to face all British attacks on her in trade and industry with full confidence of success. Still, unless precautions are taken, there will be serious danger to German industry on the restoration of peace. For instance, many German industries may be then transferred to England. The plant will be bought in Germany, and German engineers, chemists and foremen will be engaged. It must be made illegal for German engineers, chemists and skilled craftsmen to accept engagement in foreign countries, although, if they wish to proceed abroad on their own responsibility that would be a different matter. The exportation of German machinery must also be restricted. Steam and electrical engines, sugar, rice, coffee and cotton machinery will, of course, continue to be exported, but machinery which is intended to keep out the products of German industry, by making them abroad, should not be permitted to be sent out of the country. This would be no loss to the manufacturers, for the world's consumption would remain the same, only the manufactured article would be made in Germany instead of abroad."

CAN PRODUCE CHEAPLY HERE

The Federal Trade Commission recently heard Michigan manufacturers and business men at Detroit on difficulties experienced in competing with foreign manufacturers. Herbert H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., told the commission American chemical manufacturers could produce indigo and other products as cheaply here as abroad. He asserted that because his company sold a certain bromide abroad, Germany had taken the United States trade in that chemical from the Michigan concern. The tariff, he said, "saved us from bankruptcy."

THE YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE

In exports of domestic products, in aggregate value of foreign trade, and in favorable balance of trade the United States made a new high record in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. Imports and exports combined totaled \$4,442,864,272, an increase of \$184,000,000 over 1914 and of \$164,000,000 over 1913, the prior high-record year in total trade.

Exports in 1915 totaled \$2,768,643,532, an increase of \$404,000,000 over 1914 and of \$303,000,000 over 1913. Imports aggregated \$1,674,220,740, a decrease of \$219,700,000 from last year's total and of \$138,800,000 from that for 1913.

The excess of exports over imports for the year 1915 was \$1,094,422,792, which sum exceeded by \$428,000,000 the former high record made in 1908 and by \$623,800,000 the export balance for 1914.

The year's gold movements included imports, \$171,568,755; exports, \$146,224,148. In 1914 the figures were—imports, \$66,538,659; exports, \$112,038,529.

BIG PROFITS FROM CHEMICALS

War Prices Have Swelled Earnings of General Chemical Co.

War prices for chemicals of all kinds have greatly increased the earnings of the chemical companies of this country for the last year. That this increase in profits has not been greater is due only to the fact that the great scarcity of chemicals made large sales impossible.

For the six months ending June 30, the General Chemical Co., New York, reports profits amounting to \$2,353,468, which comes within \$600,000 of the total earnings for 1914 and is a new record in earnings for this company.

The total for the half year was \$927,382 greater than for the same period a year ago. A surplus of \$1,095,207 left after dividends was an increase of \$642,361. The earnings of the common stock amounted to 16.25 per cent in the half year, as compared with 19.55 per cent for the whole of 1914. It is expected that an extra large cash dividend over previous years will be paid next February, although the common dividend of 6 per cent will not probably be changed before the end of the fiscal year.

CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC COMPROMISE

Unofficial advices which recently reached the State Department, Washington, D. C., were to the effect that a compromise in the Chinese opposition to the opium traffic had been arrived at, under which the total stock now in Hong Kong and Shanghai may be imported into the provinces of Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Kiangsi, "as medicines bearing special labels." The 6000 chests may be imported on payment of royalty of \$20,000,000 for the whole quantity in lieu of permitting foreign merchants to import the drug this year and in 1916 in the quantities fixed by the British treaty. This arrangement is understood to be the result of an understanding with the British authorities with a view to relieving the merchants in the treaty port of Shanghai and the British port of Hong Kong of the burden of keeping this immense stock of opium, the production and sale of which for commercial purposes is prohibited in China.

CANADIAN PAPER WINS "AD" SUIT

The right of a newspaper to refuse to publish advertising matter which it considers objectionable was upheld in Canada when the Montreal *Star* recently won a suit against that paper brought by D. L. Jubinville, doing business as the Lyons cut-rate drug store in Montreal. In connection with a contract for a year's advertising, the plaintiff handed in an advertisement which the defendant newspaper thought was calculated to do injury to certain manufacturers, who were also advertisers in the *Star*, and when the *Star* refused to publish this portion of the advertisement, as handed in, Jubinville entered suit for \$15,000 damages. The court held that the contract gave the newspaper the right to refuse to publish any matter it deemed objectionable. The action was dismissed with costs.

N. A. R. D. Ladies' Entertainment Arranged

Women visitors attending the N. A. R. D. convention at Minneapolis, August 30 to September 4, will find an extensive program of entertainment mapped out for them by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Minneapolis Drug Club. The program includes a reception at the Radisson Hotel, a noon luncheon at the Elks Club, a theatre party, a ball, visits to the Walker art gallery and milling districts, musical at the Unitarian Church, automobile tour of the twin cities, picnic lunch at Minnehaha and trip on Lake Minnetonka. Miss Evelyn Williams is president of the auxiliary.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.28	—	.34	Rhubarb—				Spirit Ammonia—				
Parsley Seed.....lb.	.31	—	.36	Powdered, extra tins.....lb.	.75	—	.90	Aromatic.....lb.	.50	—	.55	
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.....ea.			.40	Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.27 1/2	—	.33	Ether, comp.....lb.			1.75	
Pellitory Root.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Rose Leaves, pale.....lb.				Nitre, U. S. P.....lb.	.47	—	.52	
Paris Green.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Red.....lb.	2.25	—	2.40	Spirits Turpentine.....gal.	.57	—	.62	
Pennyroyal, Herb.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Rhubarb Bromide.....oz.	2.25	—	1.75	Squawine Root.....lb.	.20	—	.25	
Pepper, black, clean sift.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Iodide, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	—	2.50	Squill Root, white.....lb.	.12	—	.14	
White.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Sabadilla Seed.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Stillingia Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	
Peppermint Herb, Germ.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Saccharin.....lb.	5.25	—	5.35	Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.30	
Leaves, pressed, ozs.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Saffron Amer. (Safflower) lb.	.80	—	.85	Stone Root.....lb.	.20	—	.25	
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white.....lb.			.15	Spanish, true Valencia.....lb.	12.75	—	13.00	Storax, liquid.....lb.	.35	—	.40	
Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. 8.00).....oz.			.66	Safrol.....lb.	.35	—	.38	Stramonium Leaves.....lb.	.28	—	.34	
Phosphorus, Amorphous.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Sage, Leaves, Italian.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.34	—	.39	
Philocarpine, Alk., pure.....gr.	.05	—	.07	Domestic.....lb.	.38	—	.42	Pressed, ozs.....lb.	.36	—	.40	
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.....gr.	.05	—	.07	St. John's Bread.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.22	
Hydrochloride.....gr.	.03	—	.06	Salicin.....lb.	4.65	—	4.90	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.28	
Nitrate.....gr.	.03	—	.06	Salol.....lb.	3.80	—	4.00	Strontium Acetate.....oz.			.15	
Pink Root, true.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Sandalwood.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Bromide.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	
Piperidine.....oz.	.55	—	1.00	Ground.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Iodide.....oz.	.32	—	.37	
Piperin.....lb.	.08 1/2	—	.12 1/2	Santalum, Gum, clean.....lb.	.32	—	.36	Lactate.....oz.	.12	—	.16	
Pitch, Burgundy.....lb.	1.50	—	2.25	Santonin.....oz.	4.25	—	4.75	Nitrate, dry.....lb.	.22	—	.30	
Plaster, calcined.....bbl.			2.50	Sarsaparilla Root, Hor. cut.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Granular, C. P.....lb.	.50	—	.55	
True, dentist's sifted.....bbl.			3.10	Mexican, cut.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Salicylate.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	
Pleurisy Root.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Strophanthus, Seed, brown lb.	.65	—	.85	
Podophyllin (Resin).....lb.	3.10	—	3.25	Sassafras, Pith.....oz.	.18	—	.20	Green.....lb.			1.10	
Poke Berries.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Root.....lb.	.16	—	.22	Saw Palmetto Berries.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.60	—	1.70	
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Scammony, Resin.....oz.	.25	—	.28	Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.15	—	1.25	
Poppy Heads.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	3.00	—	3.30	Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.55	—	1.65	
Seed, blue (Maw).....lb.	.18	—	.20	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	.75	—	1.00	Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.15	—	1.25	
White.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Senega Root.....lb.	.47	—	.56	Sugar of Milk, powd.....lb.	.24	—	.24	
Potassa, Caustic, com.....lb.	.12	—	.18	Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.22	—	.28	1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.22	—	.26	
White, sticks.....lb.	.55	—	.70	Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.45	—	.65	Sulfolal, Bayer.....oz.			1.35	
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Tinnewell, select.....lb.	.32	—	.40	L & F.....oz.			.60	
Benzoate.....oz.	.15	—	.22	Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.....lb.	6.50	—	8.25	
Bichromate.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Silver, Chloride.....oz.	.62	—	.68	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.....lb.	8.00	—	10.00	
Bicarbonate.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Cyanide.....oz.	1.00	—	1.04	Sulphur, Iodide.....oz.	.35	—	.40	
Bisulphate, cryst.....lb.			.40	Nitrate, cryst.....oz.	.38	—	.40	Flowers.....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.04	
C. P.....lb.			.40	Fused Cones.....oz.	.43	—	.45	Lac, precipitated.....lb.	.22	—	.25	
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar- tar), pure, powd.....lb.	.37	—	.45	Stick (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.44	—	.48	Roll.....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.04	
Bromide.....lb.	2.00	—	2.10	Oxide.....oz.	1.05	—	1.10	Washed.....lb.	.09	—	.12	
Carbonate (Pearl Ash).....lb.	.20	—	.25	Simaruba, Bark or Root.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Sunflower Seeds.....lb.	.12	—	.16	
C. P.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.29	—	.34	Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.04	—	.06	
Refined (Sal Tartar).....lb.	.40	—	.45	Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Purified.....lb.	.16	—	.20	
Chlorate.....lb.	.37	—	.42	Snakeroot, Canada.....lb.	.40	—	.60	Tamarinds.....kegs	2.80	—	3.00	
Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Soap, Castile, genuine.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Tar Barbadoes.....gal.	.60	—	.85	
Purified and gran.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Mottled, genuine.....lb.	.15	—	.17	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.			.68	
Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.25	—	.30	White, Conti's.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Terpin Emetic.....lb.	.60	—	.68	
Citrate.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.....lb.	.45	—	.50	
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	.15	—	.25	Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Thymol.....lb.	12.00	—	12.50	
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Cut.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Iodide, U. S. P.....lb.	7.50	—	8.25	
Iodide.....lb.	3.20	—	3.80	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb.	2.35	—	2.50	
Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	—	.24	Soda Ash.....lb.	.03	—	.05	Aleppo, No. 1.....lb.	2.30	—	2.40	
Nitrate.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Caustic, purified, fused.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.90	—	2.35	
Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.15	—	.34	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz.	.33	—	.38	
C. P.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Arsenate.....lb.	.20	—	.55	Venice.....lb.	.62	—	.68	
Permanganate.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Arsenite, pure.....lb.				Artificial.....lb.	.16	—	.20	
Pure, powdered.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Benzoate.....lb.	3.10	—	3.40	Iva Ursi.....lb.	.15	—	.20	
Prussiate, red.....lb.	1.00	—	1.30	From True Benzoin.....lb.				Valerian Root, English.....lb.	.85	—	.90	
Yellow.....lb.	.75	—	.90	Bicarbonate.....lb.	.02 1/2	—	.05	Powdered.....lb.	.95	—	1.00	
Salicylate.....oz.	.12	—	.15	C. P., powdered.....lb.	.10	—	.14	German.....lb.	.30	—	.35	
Sulphate, powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Bichromate.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.40	
Sulphide.....lb.	.37	—	.42	Bitartrate.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Vanillin.....oz.	.65	—	.75	
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar).....lb.	.65	—	.75	Bromide.....lb.	2.00	—	2.10	Veratrum Viride, Root.....lb.	.15	—	.20	
Prickly Ash Bark.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	—	1.50	Verdigris, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45	—	.50	
Powdered.....lb.	.32	—	.37	C. P., cryst., U. S. P.....lb.	.12	—	.18	Wahoo, Bark of Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	
Berries.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Dried, purified.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Bark of Tree.....lb.	.25	—	.35	
Pulsatilla Herb.....lb.	1.45	—	1.65	Granulated.....lb.	.02 1/2	—	.04	Wax Bay.....lb.	.27	—	.31	
Pumpkin Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Chlorate.....lb.	.22	—	.32	Bees, yellow.....lb.	.45	—	.52	
Quassia, rasped.....lb.	.08	—	.11	Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.18	—	.20	White.....lb.	.45	—	.65	
Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.25	Cinnamate.....lb.	.70	—	.85	Carnauba, No. 1.....lb.	.60	—	.65	
Quebracho Bark.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Glycerophosphate, 75 p. e. oz.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Japan.....lb.	.18	—	.23	
Quince Seed.....lb.	.85	—	1.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	.90	—	1.10	White Hellebore, Root.....lb.	.09	—	.14	
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.....oz.	.65	—	.70	Hynosulphite, cryst.....lb.	.04	—	.06	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.20	
Sulph.....oz.	.45	—	.60	Kegs, 112 lbs.....lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03	White Pine Bark.....lb.	.12	—	.16	
Quinine, Alkaloid.....oz.	.68	—	.72	Granular.....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.06	Wild Cherry Bark.....lb.	.18	—	.18	
Acetate.....oz.	.70	—	.72	Iodide (oz. 37—42).....lb.	4.40	—	4.65	Willow Bark, black.....lb.			.18	
Bimuriate.....oz.	.67	—	.69	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.14	—	.18	White.....lb.			.25	
Bisulphate.....oz.	.36	—	.42	Phosphate, cryst.....lb.	.07	—	.10	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou- ble Dist.....gal.	.70	—	.80	
Carbolsol.....oz.	.82	—	.84	Pure, granulated.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Barrels.....gal.	.55	—	.65	
Hydrochloride.....oz.	.60	—	.65	Recrystallized.....lb.	.11	—	.13	Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb.	.16	—	.18	
Hydrobromide.....oz.	.62	—	.65	Dried.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Levant (Santonica).....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	
Lactate.....oz.	.68	—	.72	Phosphomolybdate.....oz.	.350	—	3.80	Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb.	.15	—	.17	
Salicylate.....oz.	.61	—	.72	Salicylate.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Levant (Santonica).....lb.	1.60	—	1.80	
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	.30	—	.31	From Oil Wintergreen.....lb.	.12	—	.20	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.40	—	.50	
5 oz. tins.....oz.	.35	—	.36	Silicate, dry.....lb.	.04	—	.08	Bromide.....oz.	.10	—	.12	
1 oz. vials.....lb.	.40	—	.42	Liquid.....lb.	.04	—	.08	Chloride, fused.....lb.	.39	—	.40	
Tannate.....oz.	.37	—	.40	Sulphate (Sal Glauber).....lb.	.03	—	.04	Granulated.....lb.	.30	—	.40	
Valerate.....oz.	.65	—	.67	Pure cryst.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Medicinal.....lb.	.37	—	.40	
Rape Seed, English.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Dry.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Iodine.....oz.	.30	—	.40	
German.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Sulphide.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Hypophosphite.....oz.	.25	—	.30	
Red Saunders.....lb.	.10	—	.10	Sulphocarb (S'phoen).....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Lactonophosphate.....oz.				
Resin, common.....lb.	.04	—	.06	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt).....lb.	.23 1/2	—	.27	Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.35	—	.45	
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.....lb.				Spearment Leaves, ozs.....lb.	.34	—	.38	Gran., free from As.....lb.	.45	—	.60	
Powdered.....lb.	.11	—	.16	Spermaceti, cakes.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Oxide, American U. S. P.....lb.	.16	—	.22	
Resorcin, pure white.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Spikenard Root.....lb.	.25	—	.35	Eng. Hubbard's.....lb.	.50	—	.55	
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Spruce Gum.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Permanganate.....oz.	.45	—	.60	
Clippings.....lb.	.35	—	.45	Extra.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Phosphide.....oz.	.20	—	.25	
Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.90	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.....lb.	.54	—	.69	Salicylate.....oz.	.12	—	.14	
								Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.08	—	.10	
								C. P.....lb.	.15	—	.18	

CALIFORNIA HAS MONOPOLY IN BORAX

Increased Production in 1914 Shown by Reports to United States Geological Survey—Value is \$1,464,400

The production of crude borate materials in the United States in 1914 was 62,400 short tons, valued at \$1,464,400, as compared with 58,051 tons in 1913, valued at \$1,491,530. This is an increase in quantity of 7½ per cent, according to Charles G. Yale and Hoyt S. Gale, of the United States Geological Survey. All the crude borate material now used in this country is the mineral colemanite. The product during 1914 was obtained from three mines, all in southern and south-eastern California, the larger part coming, as usual, from the Lila C. mine of the Pacific Coast Borax Co., in the mountains of the Death Valley region of Inyo County. During the year this company completed a calcining plant at Death Valley Junction to roast the lower grade ores before shipping them to New Jersey to be refined. It also completed a narrow-gage railroad from the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad at Death Valley Junction to the Biddy McCarthy and Monte Blanco mines of the company in the Furnace Creek region, which have not yet been operated.

The Sterling Borax Co., near the border of Los Angeles County, was second in production. Two grades of ore are mined and are roasted to remove impurities. On calcination the colemanite content of the ore is dehydrated and becomes a fine powder.

The Stauffer Chemical Co., of San Francisco, which was once interested in the borax mines at Lang, has obtained a controlling interest in the holdings of the Russell Borate Co. in the Ventura district. This company hauls the ore 35 miles to rail and ships it to San Francisco for refining. The season is limited to about seven months in the year on account of heavy roads in winter.

A 40-foot deposit of colemanite is reported to have been discovered at a depth of 370 feet by ranchmen drilling for water about 4 miles from Rich station, in the Kramer district, San Bernardino County, Cal.

Chile and the United States lead the industry with approximately equal output of borates or boric acid or borax, each producing in round numbers about 40,000 to 50,000 metric tons of crude ores, mainly calcium borates. Turkey probably stands third in rank of production, with a reported average production of 14,000 tons reported as boracite; and Peru, Bolivia, Italy, Argentina, and India are also producers.

RADIUM PRODUCED AT LOWER COST

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane recently announced that the production of radium from Colorado carnotite ores by the Bureau of Mines, in connection with the National Radium Institute, has passed the experimental stage in its new process and is now on a successful manufacturing basis. He also declared that the statements made to Congress concerning the ability of the Bureau of Mines to produce radium at a greatly decreased cost over other processes had actually been accomplished and that the costs were even less than predicted. The Secretary added: "The cost of one gram of radium metal produced in the form of bromide during March, April and May of the present year was \$36,050, I am informed by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, in charge of the radium investigations of the bureau. This includes the cost of ore, insurance, repairs, amortization allowance for plant and equipment, cost of Bureau of Mines co-operation, and all expenses incident to the production of high-grade radium bromide. When you consider that radium has been selling for \$120,000 and \$160,000 a gram, you will see just what the Bureau of Mines has accomplished along these lines.

"The public, however, should not infer that this low cost of production necessarily means an immediate drop in the selling price of radium. The National Radium Institute was fortunate in securing through the Crucible Steel Co. the right to mine 10 claims of carnotite ores belonging to them, and this was practically the only ore available at the time. Since then new deposits have been opened, but these are closely held, and according to the best judgment of the experts employed

by the Bureau of Mines the Colorado and Utah fields, which are much richer in radium-bearing ores than any others known, will supply ore for a few years only at the rate of production that obtained when the European war closed down the mines.

"The demand for radium will also increase rapidly, for the two or three surgeons who have a sufficient amount of this element to entitle them to speak from experience are obtaining results in the cure of cancer that are increasingly encouraging as their knowledge of its application improves. A few more reports like that presented to the American Medical Association at its recent San Francisco meeting and the medical profession as a whole will be convinced of its efficiency. Under all the circumstances that have come to my knowledge it does seem to me that it behooves the Government to make some arrangement whereby these deposits, so unique in their extent and their richness, may be conserved in the truest sense for our people, by extracting the radium from the ores where it now lies useless and putting it to work for the eradication of cancer in the hospitals of the Army and Navy and the Public Health Service."

MICHIGAN PHARMACISTS EFFICIENT

That the general efficiency of the registered pharmacists of the State of Michigan is vastly improved, was the gist of a statement recently made by E. T. Boden, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy. In part he said:

"With the elimination of the illegal liquor traffic from the drug store, a strict adherence to the Harrison law by the pharmacists and the co-operation of the druggists of Michigan with the M. S. P. A., thereby lending their influence to assist in perfecting defects in the pharmacy law and a desire among the druggists of Michigan to bring the profession to that degree of proficiency which will insure the greatest possible protection to the people of the State, amply justifies the conclusion that the general efficiency of the great body of registered pharmacists in Michigan is being vastly improved."

LIGGETT CO. IS SUED

The Louis K. Liggett Co., Boston, is defendant in four suits in which damages claimed total \$9,000. The plaintiff states that he went into the defendant's store at Olneyville, R. I., on April 8 and asked for white precipitate, and he claims further that though he said to the clerk that the drug was to be used for cleansing the scalp, he was given corrosive sublimate, a poison. As a result, it was alleged that burns and boils appeared upon his head and the heads of members of his family.

OPPOSE TAX ON SOFT DRINKS

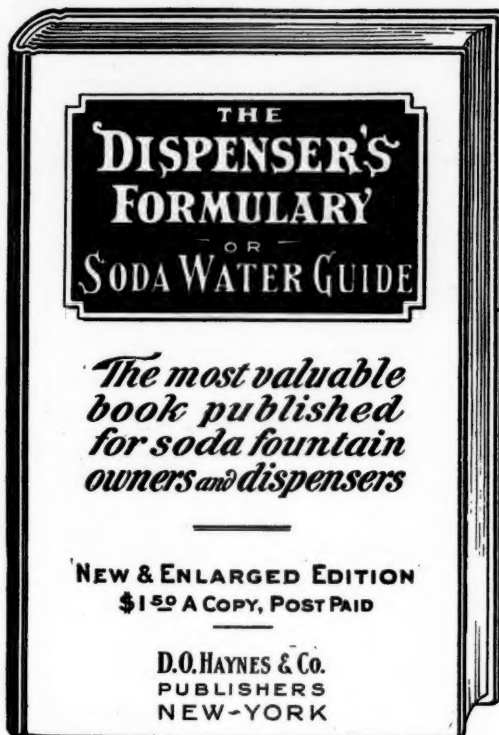
Valdosta, Ga., druggists have prepared a written protest against the enactment of a proposed State law which would levy a special tax upon soft drinks. They called attention in the communication to the fact that besides paying many other taxes, there was already a special tax of \$10 per soda fountain draft arm levied on the local retail drug trade. Among those who signed the protest were C. S. Sandurant, Bergstrom & Newberry, Ingram Drug Co., W. D. Dunaway, T. M. Vinson, Charles W. Barnes and A. E. Dimmock.

Toledo Druggist a "Hit" at Convention

The Toledo (Ohio) Drug Club was the "hit" of the Ohio Ph. A. convention at Cedar Point. Its 100 or more members each wore a Palm Beach suit, white hat and shoes, and carried a cane. The Toledoans were out for a good time. Most of them were accompanied by their wives and families.

The Nashville Surgical Supply Co., Church street and Fourth avenue, Nashville, Tenn., has added a complete drug and prescription department to its business. It will be known as the Wilson-Quick pharmacy, and will be under the personal supervision of John B. Quick, who for many years was with the DeMerville Drug Co. A complete line of sickroom supplies and surgical dressings will be carried.

NEW EDITION READY THIS MONTH



We have been working on this new edition for two years. Every formula has been tried out by a practical soda man. Never before has any soda water guide been published that compares with this book.

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ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED NOW

Enclosed find \$2.00 in payment of one copy of the DISPENSER'S FORMULARY and one year's subscription to THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

Name

Town

State

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I—INTRODUCTION

II—FOUNTAIN SERVICE

This section contains a large volume of miscellaneous information all carefully arranged for assisting the fountain owner and dispenser, with special reference to Service, Sanitation and Publicity in the successful operation of the modern soda fountain. Every conscientious dispenser will find much pleasure and profit in reading this series of articles.

III—FOUNTAIN NOMENCLATURE

This section represents the first serious attempt at scientific classification of soda fountain materials and products. It is based on official definitions and arrangement and lays the foundation for real systematic work in the development of fountain formulas. In some respects this is the most valuable and permanent work in this book and sure to be appreciated by all intelligent and progressive dispensers.

IV—SODA FOUNTAIN FORMULAS

There are 1,750 formulas in this section and each formula has been passed upon and tested by a practical fountain man. They are classified into the following divisions: (1) Syrups and Extracts—(2) Mixed Fruit Drinks—(3) Phosphates and Bitters—(4) Shakes and Egg Drinks—(5) Fancy Mixed Drinks—(6) Specialty Beverages—(7) Hot Drinks—(8) Sundaes and College Ices—(9) Fountain Desserts—(10) Sundae Toppings.

V—ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES

In addition to many most valuable suggestions and practical formulas for making ice creams and water ices, we print in this section all the standards for ice cream as adopted by the several State and Federal authorities.

VI—LUNCHEONETTE DEPARTMENT

The first attempt made to supply fountain men with reliable information and reliable recipes for this branch of the fountain business. All classified into 10 divisions as follows: (1) The Luncheonette—(2) Soups, Bouillons and Chowders—(3) Sandwich Making—(4) The Making of Salads—(5) Hot Cakes—(6) Macaroni Rarebits and Souffles—(7) Fruits and Pastry—(8) Fillings, Sauces and Custards—(9) Cakes, Cookies and Puddings—(10) Meats, Scallops and Stuffings.

VII—APPENDIX

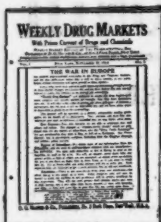
This section is occupied by the Manufacturers with their special Formulas and information about their goods, including all kinds of Apparatus, Sundries and Supplies.

VIII—COMPLETE INDEX

All formulas are Indexed by Classes and by Names so that one can quickly find any formula wanted. In fact everything in the book has been carefully indexed, including all formulas and goods mentioned by the manufacturers in the APPENDIX.

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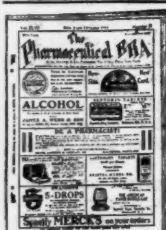
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For Druggists and Confectioners

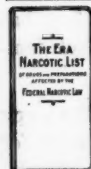
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